

Law Enforcement News

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'Drug czar' named; Meese is the choice

After taking much criticism from a variety of sectors recently for abruptly slashing the budget for the national "crusade against drugs," President Reagan announced plans to intensify the drug war by consolidating enforcement, prevention and treatment efforts under the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board, headed by Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d.

The cabinet-level policy board, created in 1984 to oversee only enforcement efforts, will be expanded to include the Secretaries of Education, Labor, Housing and Urban Development, Interior and Agriculture.

The board also includes the directors of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Office of Management and Budget, the Secretaries of State, Defense, Health and Human Services, Transportation and Treasury, and representatives from President Reagan's and Vice President Bush's staff.

In its revised format, the policy board will establish budget priorities for every Federal agency involved in combating the illegal use of narcotics.

The executive order vesting authority for the drug war in Attorney General Meese seemed to take some steam out of Congressional efforts to create a "drug czar" who would coordinate the

Administration's antidrug efforts.

Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D-Del.) has introduced legislation to create the drug-czar post in previous sessions of Congress. President Reagan and his deputies opposed the legislation on the grounds that the Attorney General should be in charge of drug-related efforts, rather than a separate "super cabinet-level" drug czar.

While Meese said that the revised policy board's effort to cut demand for narcotics will be given "equal priority" with enforcement efforts, documents provided by the Justice Department at a press conference indicate that the Administration is planning to spend four times as much on tracking down smugglers as it is on trying to curb the American appetite for drugs.

Budget figures offered by the Reagan Administration for 1988 show that the Federal Government would spend \$2.4 billion on drug law enforcement, \$321.4 million for drug abuse prevention programs and \$243.7 million for drug treatment efforts.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services, Dr. Otis R. Bowen, who was named vice chairman of the policy board, said that states and private organizations will have to play the major role in preventing drug use and treating addicts.

Running in place:

College requirements for cops gain no ground

Beginning in the late 1960's and continuing through the late 70's, the Federal Government's Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP) sparked a revolution in criminal justice education.

Criminal justice education: a status report

sworn officers, but also have a more educated pool of applicants to choose from.

But predictions that this would eventually lead to police departments raising their entry standards to include some sort of college education have not entirely come to pass. Although a handful of departments have upgraded their educational requirements, the majority of sheriff's and police departments still require only a high school diploma or a General Equivalency Diploma, despite assertions by some observers that recruits today have had more exposure to higher education than any previous group.

Indeed, although a United States Supreme Court decision in 1986 upheld the Dallas Police Department's right to require that recruits have 45 semester hours of college, thus cracking the ice for departments to raise their standards, few appear to have taken advantage of the ruling.

Number, please:

Phone woes for do-gooders

Corporate research shows that mobile cellular phones are used more often by Good Samaritans than they are by harried executives. But the efforts of some do-gooders in the Chicago area have been foiled recently by problems with the local cellular phone system, which transferred all 911 calls in the Chicago area to the Chicago police communications center, even when the calls came from suburbs as far away as Schaumburg and Aurora.

The problem finally forced Ameritech Mobile Communications, which instituted cellular phone service in the area in 1983, to provide a recorded message to dialers of 911, directing them to call the operator for assistance.

But while Ameritech's efforts lifted some of the burden from Chicago's police communications system, seeking emergency help via a mobile phone still leads to delays since the caller gets a recorded message telling him to call the operator for assistance. After speaking to the operator, the caller must then place a third call to the appropriate emergency-service agency.

Police and officials from Ameritech and their main competitor in the area, Cellular One, say no data are available on the number of emergency calls made from mobile phones. However,

Patricia Graham, an Ameritech spokesman, said research done by the company in 1985 shows that six out of every 10 customers had used their phones for purposes of lending a helping hand.

Cellular One, which handles 40 to 50 percent of the Chicago area's mobile phone business, uses a recorded message as well, but unlike Ameritech, they are happy with the system.

Cynthia Vallmont of Cellular One told Law Enforcement News that the system her company uses is better than being able to call 911. "Nine-one-one does not directly connect them to an emergency department," she said. "It's the information bureau."

"When you have a situation like a cellular coverage area, most people are in cars driving in very small cellular radii of a couple of miles," Vallmont said. "As they move, they are not necessarily in the same town that they were in; the location moves very quickly. Usually the cell-site radius does not coincide with the town's boundaries. You can actually lose time if, for instance, you thought you were in Chicago but actually you were in Park Ridge."

Ameritech has long-term plans for solving the problem more thoroughly. It has a proposal pending before the Illinois Com-

merce Commission that would once again allow mobile-phone customers to dial 911 in emergencies.

Calls made by Ameritech customers to 911 would be received at 57 Ameritech mobile cell sites around the Chicago area, and computers would decide which law enforcement agency should handle the call.

If the plan is approved by the commerce commission, Ameritech will get written agreements from emergency service agencies to receive 911 calls.

Patricia Graham said Ameritech plans to pioneer the service in Chicago and then implement it in other states. "We have been proactive on safety," she said. "We went to our manufacturers early on and told them to design something that would allow a cell site to send a 911 call to the proper agency."

When the problem of misdirected calls first surfaced, officials from Ameritech and the city worked together to overcome the obstacle. Said Richard Means, an assistant Chicago corporation counsel, neither the police nor Ameritech liked "the idea of people getting a recorded message. It's in everybody's interest that there be no delays in dispatching emergency messages."

the most part, the field remains pretty much the way it was. I don't think we've made very much progress. I am concerned about whether or not we have begun sliding backward in terms of educational achievement in law enforcement."

Nationwide, there are a number of police departments that have made college an entrance requirement to one extent or another. The Lakewood, Colo., Police Department, for example, requires its recruits to have four years of college, as does the Multnomah County, Ore., Department of Public Safety. In Elkhart County, Ind., former Sheriff Dick Bowman instituted a two-year college requirement for his deputies.

"I'm guessing that at least a third of the people in the community have college degrees on the average," Bowman told Law Enforcement News, "so we need at least the average in education."

Curiously, it is among the smaller departments around the country that one finds some of the highest educational standards. Charles Nemeth, author of a guide to criminal justice education programs, cited the example of the Cherry Hill, N.J., Police Department, which can boast that half of its 144 officers have some college education.

"Incredibly, in a city like Philadelphia, there is not even a high school education requirement to be a member of that police department," said Nemeth. "Yet in some of the small town police departments in south Jersey you have to have an associate's degree in criminal justice or some related field."

That is not to say that there are not some major city departments that have college requirements, however. The San Jose Police Department and the Dallas Police Department are just two of those requiring a specific number of

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Around the Nation

Northeast

The Puerto Rican terrorist group FALN claimed responsibility for the bombing.

CONNECTICUT — Capt. James P. O'Hara, executive officer of the Bethel Police Department, was recently re-elected to a third term as president of the Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, a 300-member organization representing New England, New York and New Jersey. Det. Gary Komoroski of the Hamden Police Department and Sgt. Gary A. Waterhouse of the Manchester Police Department were elected first and second vice president, respectively.

DELAWARE — Reportedly frustrated with management, Newark Police Chief William Brierley, 52, said he is calling it quits last month after 32 years with the police department. Said Brierley, "It's tough to drive a car with 10 pairs of hands on the wheel."

NEW JERSEY — Fear of the deadly disease AIDS has apparently not deterred patrons of prostitutes in New Jersey, according to police officials. Statistics compiled by the State Police show a rise in prostitution-related arrests over the last two years, from 1,844 in 1984 to 2,338 in 1986, and the heads of vice squads in Newark, Paterson, Trenton, Camden and Atlantic City say fear of AIDS has done nothing to affect the level of prostitution in those cities.

NEW YORK — A Manhattan jury last month awarded \$1.75 million to a police officer whose left leg was blown off and who was left partially blind and deaf when a terrorist bomb exploded in his face on New Year's Eve, 1982. Officer Rocco J. Pascarella, 36, claimed his supervisors sent him untrained and unprotected to search an area near police headquarters for suspicious packages.

Southeast

FLORIDA — Lakeland Police Chief Lawrence Crow Jr. was named Sheriff of Polk County by Gov. Bob Martinez last month.

Police in Dade County have announced plans to deploy a voluntary mobile crime watch unit to be known as Miami Ice. Some 350 ice cream vendors will equip their trucks with CB radios to help police keep an eye out for crime.

GEORGIA — A special agent for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration was fatally wounded Jan. 20 during a shootout at an Atlanta shopping mall. Raymond Stastny, 30, was working undercover, attempting to buy a half-pound of cocaine from a suspected Mexican drug dealer, when the rendezvous went sour and the shooting started. Stastny's killer, Santiago Ramirez, was subsequently killed by three other Federal agents assigned to the area.

MISSISSIPPI — Canton Town

Deputy Chief Peter J. Preziosi retired from the New York City Police Department after 31 years last month, in the midst of an investigation of his social contacts with a reputed organized-crime figure. Preziosi was transferred from command of the intelligence division Jan. 9 when news of the investigation broke.

Nearly four years after taking a sergeant's test, 765 New York City police officers were finally promoted to that rank Feb. 3, filling a gaping void in the department's supervisory ranks.

Judge Stanley Slater has increased all drunken-driving fines by \$100. The new fines are \$377 for a first offense, \$597 for a second offense, and \$713 for the third violation.

TENNESSEE — Larry D. Wallace was appointed colonel and commanding officer of the Tennessee Highway Patrol last month by Safety Commissioner Robert D. Lawson. Wallace, 42, joined the highway patrol in 1967, and left in 1973 to become a special agent with the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation. A former two-term sheriff of McMinn County from 1976-1980, Wallace had most recently served as special agent in charge of the FBI's criminal investigation division. He replaces Billy Jones, who retired.

Midwest

ILLINOIS — The Elk Grove Village Board has agreed to spend \$23,000 to equip the village's 70 police officers with body armor. Police Chief Fred J. Englebrecht requested the vests in his 1986-87 budget at the urging of police officers. The police department's policy on wearing the vests is currently under review by the village board.

Lieut. Vladimir (Ike) Ivkovich of the Illinois Secretary of State's Police retired on Dec. 31, 1986, to assume new duties as police chief of the village of Bridgeview.

OHIO — Morrow Police Officer Jeff Phegley, 22, was fatally shot last month by a man he had stopped for a traffic violation.

A contract dispute in Youngstown sparked a brief bout of "blue flu" Jan. 27 when 19 of 20 officers failed to show up for the afternoon shift. The police union said it did not condone the sickout.

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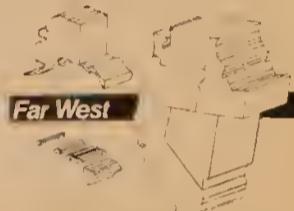
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Crime Stoppers of Cuyahoga County Inc. is increasing in popularity and success, with 352 suspects going to jail last year on the basis of tips supplied to Crime Stoppers hot line. Information from citizens led to the solution of 725 cases and the recovery of nearly \$1 million in stolen property and narcotics last year, Crime Stoppers officials said. More than \$62,000 in rewards was paid out to tipsters.

itself without a resident police force last month after the town's three police officers quit, claiming unfair work schedules. Police from neighboring municipalities helped out by patrolling Dacono.

OKLAHOMA — The state corrections director said earlier this month that the Jess Dunn Correctional Center has experienced less destruction and less disturbances in the four months since it was converted to coed housing. Said Larry Meachum, the arrangement has reduced pornography and prompted the inmates to start "cleaning themselves up."

TEXAS — A State Senate committee has approved a bill creating a pool of 10,000 non-violent inmates to be considered for early release when the prison system nears capacity.



Plains States

KANSAS — Manhattan-based law enforcement officers from three counties last month arrested 18 people on drug charges, capping an eight-month investigation by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration.

MISSOURI — An appellate court has upheld the right of small towns to fire appointed officials at will. The case involved former Police Chief Emmett D. Robinson of Montgomery City, who claimed he had a "property interest" in the job.

SOUTH DAKOTA — The State Senate has approved a bill that would outlaw the possession of pornography portraying children under the age of 16. The bill was sent on to the House.



CALIFORNIA — Emeryville Police Chief Joseph Maltby announced his resignation, effective Feb. 27, citing "personal reasons." Maltby, who had headed the police department for two years, "was under no pressure to resign," according to City Manager Joe Tanner.

Assemblyman Tom Bane of Los Angeles last month introduced legislation that would stiffen penalties for those found guilty of hate crimes against minorities. Bane's bill would subject those convicted of bias-related crimes to up to three years in prison. Racially motivated incidents in Los Angeles County are said to have jumped by 280 percent during the first six months of 1986.

A Federal judge last month barred 17 Oakland residents from suing the city or its police department for alleged beatings at the hands of police officers. The ruling by Judge William Orrick allows the plaintiffs, who are black, to continue their civil rights suits against individual officers. The judge said the plaintiffs offered no evidence to support allegations that the City of Oakland and the police department had "a pattern of practice" of using excessive force, or that the city and its police have a policy of discriminating against minorities.

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Court refines Miranda limits

Hot on the heels of Attorney General Edwin Meese's latest oratorical blast at the 1966 Miranda ruling, the U.S. Supreme Court last month handed down two decisions that place new limits on a defendant's rights in an interrogation setting.

According to the newest Supreme Court refinements of Miranda, police do not have to inform suspects specifically what crime they are suspected of having committed before questioning begins.

The Supreme Court rulings reinstated the convictions in cases in which lower courts had ruled that the defendants' rights against self-incrimination had been violated.

In a 7-2 decision, the Court reinstated the conviction of John Leroy Spring whose murder conviction eight years ago was subsequently overturned by the Colorado Supreme Court. The state court ruled that Spring, who was found guilty of killing his hunting partner, had been denied his Fifth Amendment rights when Federal firearms agents, questioning Spring on charges of illegal weapons sales, failed to inform him that he was also under suspicion of murder.

Spring voluntarily waived his Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination, although he did not know at the time that the Federal agents suspected him of murder.

"There is no doubt Spring's waiver of his Fifth Amendment privilege was knowingly and intelligently made," wrote Justice Lewis Powell in the majority opinion. "That is, Spring understood that he had the right to remain silent and that anything he said could be used as evidence against him. The Constitution does not require that a criminal know and understand every possible consequence of a waiver of the Fifth Amendment privilege."

In another case, the Court reinstated the conviction of

William Barrett, a Connecticut man who confessed to sexually assaulting a former high school classmate in New Haven seven years ago.

In custody, Barrett refused to make a written statement without a lawyer present, but agreed to make an oral confession. By a 7-2 vote, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned a lower court finding that the oral confession was inadmissible.

Opined Chief Justice William Rehnquist, Barrett was neither "threatened, tricked or cajoled" into talking to the police.

BJS study finds crime by strangers in the minority

While fear of crime is often a fear of strangers, a new report from the Bureau of Justice Statistics suggests that we have more to fear from our friends, relatives and acquaintances, with more than half of the 20 million violent crimes reported between 1982 and 1984 committed by someone the victim knew.

According to the study, 11 percent of the violent crimes were committed by someone the victim knew by sight. Thirty-one percent were committed by friends or acquaintances and eight percent were committed by relatives.

Moreover, the study said, the

percentage of crime committed by total strangers, 46 percent, may be overestimated.

"Individuals victimized by relatives may be reluctant to discuss the event, especially if the offender is present at the [survey] interview, for fear of reprisal or out of shame or embarrassment," the report said, adding that some acts of domestic violence may not be perceived as criminal.

Robbery is the crime most likely to be committed by a stranger, while homicide is the least likely, according to the report. Based on 1984 data from the Federal

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Federal File

A roundup of criminal justice-related activities within the Federal Government.

United States Marshals Service

The creation of the United States Marshals Foundation was announced Feb. 2. The foundation, a nonprofit organization, was established to "honor and promote public understanding of the role of Federal law enforcement." A statement by the foundation's executive director, Rex P. Boynton, said the organization will fund, initiate and promote various charitable and educational activities designed to enhance public knowledge of law enforcement. Among the projects already on the drawing board, according to Boynton, are the establishment of a major nationally accredited law enforcement museum, a memorial to slain U.S. marshals and deputy marshals, and a center for historical research in law enforcement. These projects are being undertaken in conjunction with the bicentennial of the Marshals Service in 1989. The foundation's 15-member board of directors includes former U.S. Attorney General William French Smith and James Arness, the actor who became one of the quintessential television lawmen as Marshal Dillon on "Gunsmoke." For more information, write: U.S. Marshals Foundation, P.O. Box 4762, McLean, VA 22103.

National Institute of Justice

Electronic monitoring devices are now being used in 45 programs in 20 states to supervise more than 900 parolees, probationers or defendants awaiting trial, according to a new study from NIJ. The study said several types of electronic devices may significantly increase the effectiveness of probation or parole supervision while substantial-



ly reducing costs. The growth of electronic monitoring programs from just a handful of experimental efforts in 1982 "demonstrates the willingness of criminal justice agencies to experiment with new technology that will increase community safety," the institute reported. Ongoing NIJ research efforts are examining the reliability of various monitoring technologies and the extent to which community protection is being enhanced. For more information, write or call: National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. (301) 251-5500.

House of Representatives

Representative Mario Biaggi (D-N.Y.) has introduced legislation to increase the lump sum death benefit paid to survivors of public safety officers killed in the line of duty. The benefits, which are paid under provisions of the 1976 Public Safety Officers' Benefits Act, would be increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000. Biaggi noted that the \$50,000 benefit authorized in 1976 is worth less than \$5,000 in spending power today, based on a 90 percent increase in the Consumer Price Index over the 10-year period from November 1976 to November 1986.

United States Customs Service

The Customs Service announced on Jan. 16 that it is ending a hiring freeze imposed last November when a Federal judge overturned the agency's drug-testing program. A statement by the agency said hiring will be resumed immediately, and no drug testing will be conducted pending a court appeal. That appeal is currently before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

Senate revs up for speed-limit hike

Texas Republican.

"No law in this country has been broken or ridiculed more since Prohibition," said Republican Senator Steven Symms of Idaho.

Supporters of the amendment conceded for the most part that the 55-mile-an-hour speed limit does save lives, but added that since the limit is regularly exceeded, it would not result in an increase in injuries.

Senators from Eastern and urban states countered, however, by arguing that an increase in the speed limit might save time but will ultimately cost lives.

It is a matter of "time saved on one side of the scale and lives saved on the other side of the scale," said Senator John C. Danforth (R-Mo.).

Danforth estimated that raising the speed limit will result in 600 to 1,000 more traffic deaths annually. The National Safety Council maintains that the national 55-mile-per-hour speed limit has saved about 36,000 lives since it was created in 1974 in response to the Arab oil embargo.

President Reagan said last year that he would support a measure that turns the speed-limit question over to the states.

Philly police may get master patrol grade

Patrol specialists in the Philadelphia Police Department would be given their due under the provisions of a new career development program designed by the Citizens Crime Commission of Delaware Valley at the suggestion of Police Commissioner Kevin M. Tucker.

"He [Tucker] felt there had to be a way to recognize patrol," said Ian Lennox, the crime commission's president. "The Philadelphia Police Department has been one that has encouraged police officers to move up and out of patrol because that is their only way of getting additional money or promotion. Commissioner Tucker believes that patrol is the backbone of the department and it has been relatively ignored over the years by the commissioners so he wanted to do a series of things which would reward those people who have spent many years out on the street."

The program would create two advanced grades, senior police officer and master police officer, within the Civil Service rank of police officer. Each new grade would have service, education and training prerequisites and would come with a salary enhancement.

In addition, the program would expand and upgrade the Training Bureau to include field training and supervision under the auspices of the first deputy commissioner.

Supported by training and

career counseling, the program would create multiple career paths, addressing patrol, investigations and management.

"We're only taking the patrol section first," said Lennox. "Patrolmen who meet certain educational and specialized unit requirements would qualify for one or two additional ranks. The first would be that of senior patrol officer, the other would be that of master patrol officer."

The crime commission recommended that Tucker start with the senior patrol officers, and then in four years those people would be promoted to master. "What we don't know at this point is whether he [Tucker] is going to want to grandfather anyone in," said Lennox.

The senior officer program could be put in place immediately for about \$250,000, Lennox noted. "He [Tucker] has not given us any budgetary limits so we just have to indicate what the various options are," he said.

In the long run, Lennox observed, the city will be saving money because the officers in the program will not retire and will stay in their rank rather than going into supervisory positions.

"Over the long haul, it should save them money, but initially it's an expenditure out of pocket to just recognize the accomplishments of patrol and trying to keep these guys on the job," Lennox said.

People and Places

So long, Santa Ana

Immigrants in the Southern California city of Santa Ana will soon be losing a forceful advocate with the announced retirement of Raymond C. Davis, the police chief and deputy city manager.

Davis, who as deputy city manager has overall responsibility for both the police and fire services, said he will retire on or about April 17, ending a 33-year career in public service.

The veteran police administrator has been deputy city manager since February 1986. He



Davis

became police chief in the Orange County seat in 1973.

During his tenure as police chief, Davis created numerous community-oriented policing programs that were directed toward Santa Ana's melting-pot population of blacks, whites, Hispanics and Southeast Asians. He repeatedly locked horns with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service over proposed raids to ferret out illegal aliens, with Davis claiming that the raids were detrimental to police community relations efforts.

Davis started his career with the Fullerton Police Department in 1954, and held a variety of field and administrative positions there before becoming police chief of Walnut Creek, Calif., in 1964.

An active member of numerous professional associations including the California Peace Officers Association and the California Police Chiefs Association, both of which he served as president. His achievements were acclaimed in 1982 by the 5,100-member California Trial

Lawyers Association, which chose Davis as its Law Enforcement Officer of the Year.

He was also responsible for designing and implementing the highly acclaimed Community Oriented Policing (COP) program which has since been adopted by numerous other police agencies. He also created a civilianization program that was praised by the California League of Cities.

Gold bars

The most highly decorated police officer in Danbury, Conn., became the city's youngest captain when Lieut. Andrew J. Woods was promoted and placed in command of the first platoon on the midnight-to-eight shift earlier this month.

Woods, 36, a Marine Corps veteran and graduate of Western Connecticut State University, is the department's radiological defense instructor and expert in nuclear hazards. He began his meteoric rise through the Danbury police ranks in 1982 when he was promoted to sergeant. A promotion to lieutenant followed in 1985. He is a graduate student in forensic science at the University of New Haven.

Also promoted to captain was Lieut. Robert J. Lovell, who came in first on the recent police captain's test. Woods was second.

Lovell, the department's training officer, will remain in that position, according to a spokesman for the mayor. The commander of the department's SWAT team and one of the force's firearms officers, Lovell has a master's degree in business administration from Western Connecticut State University.

End of the line

New York City's Transit Police Chief, James Meehan, called an end to a 38-year career this month shortly after the release of a report that criticized his handling of a controversial case involving the death of a suspect arrested for scrawling graffiti on a subway station.

The suspect, Michael Stewart,

lapsed into a coma after being arrested by transit police in 1983 and died 13 days later. Black community leaders have asserted that Stewart's death was caused by a racially motivated beating at the hands of the officers.

The five officers were tried on homicide charges in 1985 and acquitted after a five-month trial.

The 50-page report criticizing Meehan was commissioned by the Metropolitan Transit Authority (MTA) to determine whether departmental charges should be filed against the five officers.

Retired Federal District Judge Harold Tyler, who prepared the report, wrote that police used excessive force in arresting Stewart and that Meehan "bore ultimate responsibility for the department's investigative failure."

Meehan, the report asserted, took no steps to investigate the tragedy or see that anyone else did.

Neither Meehan nor Transit Authority officials offered comment on possible connections between the chief's resignation and the report on the Stewart case. A Transit Authority spokesman said, "Chief Meehan's statement speaks for itself."

Meehan issued only a brief statement on Feb. 2 to announce



Meehan

his retirement, saying simply: "This weekend my wife and I celebrated the completion of my 38th year as a police officer in the city of New York. We spent some time discussing the future and came to the conclusion that it is time for me to retire. Within the past year, we have been blessed with two grandchildren, and I think that it's time to enjoy them and ourselves. My retirement is effective at the close of business today."

The 60-year-old police chief served 31 years with the New York City Police Department, holding the posts of Chief of Patrol and Chief of Personnel before accepting the Transit Police job in 1979 at the request of then-Police Commissioner Robert McGuire.

During his tenure with the Transit Police, Meehan tried to fight crime and boost the morale of the force by deploying K-9 police dogs on patrol in the subways. The department increased

in size from 2,800 to 4,000 officers.

A permanent successor has not yet been named. The president of the Transit Authority, David L. Gunn, appointed Assistant Chief Vincent Del Castillo, 49, as acting chief of the department.

You dirty rats

While police in Manville, N.J., were busy looking for two-legged suspects believed to have vandalized several police cruisers, it turned out that the real vandals had four legs, whiskers and long, pink tails.

The department's problem started several months ago when the ignition wires on two cruisers were found to have been cut through. Police initially attributed the damage to malicious teenagers.

A subsequent investigation turned up some rodent-incriminating evidence — rat hairs were found lying next to the engine and one officer saw a four-footed perpetrator fleeing the scene.

"At first they figured it was criminal mischief," said Sgt. Wayne Steigerwalt. "We just had no way of knowing it was the rats."

The rat invasion has been blamed on a wooden garbage bin, which the local board of health said the creatures had gnawed through in their quest for food.

"As soon as it started getting cold, they started going into the cars," said Steigerwalt. "They were building nests around the carburetors."

The rats also occasionally built nests in the engine compartments of officers' personal cars.

"You'd get off the afternoon shift and want to go home and your car wouldn't start," said Steigerwalt.

The wooden garbage bin has since been replaced by a metal dumpster, and police say the rats have moved on.

Billy's back

Dallas Police Chief Billy Prince will be returning to his post at the department in about a month, according to a police public information officer, after spending several months filling in as assistant city manager.

Prince took over the assistant city manager's position from Richard Knight, who was named city manager when Charles Anderson left the job to become executive director of Dallas Area Rapid Transit.

In the meantime, acting Police

Chief Harold Warren has shuffled the assignments of three assistant police chiefs in an effort to bring a "fresh management perspective" to the police department's three major bureaus.

Assistant Chief Leslie Sweet, 44, was transferred from patrol to support services with Assistant Chief Lou Caudell, 39, making the switch from support services to special services. Assistant Chief Bill Newman, 49, was moved from special services to the patrol bureau.

"It's healthy for the department and for the chiefs involved to be given new challenges," said Warren.

Newman, who oversaw police operations during the 1984 Republican National Convention that was held in the city, said, "I feel like I'm leaving a good job and going to a good job."

"One of the chief reasons I work for an agency like the police department," said Sweet, "is so I can change jobs without changing agencies." Sweet, who had commanded the patrol bureau since 1982, will now be responsible for the department's report, identification, detention services, communications, property and vehicle services divisions.

A 14-year veteran of the department, Caudell will now be in charge of the special services bureau, which includes special operations, criminal investigation, vice control, traffic and intelligence divisions.

"I'm looking forward to working in this new area," said Caudell. "I think it will be beneficial to me."

Law Enforcement News

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What They Are Saying

"I don't know of many departments which require a higher degree of education."

Kenneth Medeiros, executive director of the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies. (7:3)

Meese meddles with *Marbury v. Madison*

No one is likely to need reminding that the secret Iranian arms deal was one of the bigger news



Supreme Court Briefs

Jonah Triebwasser

items to hit the media at the end of last year. It was so big, in fact, that it squeezed from the front pages the controversial remarks made by U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d regarding what he sees as the proper interpretation of United States Supreme Court decisions. (Indeed, it took news of a planned Justice Department assault on the *Miranda* decision to get the Attorney General back on page one — but more on that in another column.)

The AG's Unique View

In his speech at Tulane University in New Orleans, Attorney General Meese offered a unique view of the powers and purposes of the Supreme Court when he said, in essence, that the decisions and holdings of the nation's highest court are not necessarily the supreme law of the land.

There is a distinction, Meese said, "between the Constitution

and constitutional law. The two are not synonymous. What, then, is this distinction?"

The Attorney General proceeded to provide his own answer to the rhetorical question. "The Constitution is — to put it simply but, one hopes, not simplistically — the Constitution. It is a document of our most fundamental law. It begins 'We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union...' and ends up, some 6,000 words later, with the 26th Amendment. It creates the institutions of our government, it enumerates the powers those institutions may wield, and it cordons off certain areas into which government may not enter.

"The Constitution is, in brief, the instrument by which the consent of the governed — the fundamental requirement of any legitimate government — is transformed into a government complete with 'the powers to act and a structure designed to make it act wisely or responsibly.' The Constitution, then, is the Constitution, and as such it is, in its own words, 'the supreme Law of the Land.'

On the other hand, Meese said, constitutional law "is that body of law which has resulted from the Supreme Court's adjudications involving disputes over constitu-

tional provisions or doctrines. To put it a bit more simply, constitutional law is what the Supreme Court says about the Constitution in its decisions resolving the cases and controversies that come before it."

Meese: To Each His Own

This "civics lesson" speech is in the mold of a standard Fourth of July or law school commencement address; it would not have raised an eyebrow if the Attorney General had stopped right there. But it was the dictum he offered a few minutes later to the Tulane audience that caused a storm of controversy among constitutional scholars and many members of the bar.

Quoting constitutional historian Charles Warren (and apparently adopting Warren's views), Meese said, "What's most important to remember is that however the Court may interpret the provisions of the Constitution, it is still the Constitution which is the law, not the decisions of the Court."

"By this, of course, Charles Warren did not mean that a constitutional decision by the Supreme Court lacks the character of law. Obviously it does have binding quality: It binds the parties in a case and

also the executive branch for whatever enforcement is necessary. But such a decision does not establish a 'supreme Law of the Land' that is binding on all persons and parts of government, henceforth and forevermore."

Meese went on to offer what some saw as an invitation to anarchy when he said:

"Once we understand the distinction between constitutional law and the Constitution, once we see that constitutional decisions need not be seen as the last words in constitutional construction, once we comprehend that these decisions do not necessarily determine future public policy — once we see all of this, we can grasp a correlative point: that constitutional interpretation is not the business of the Court only, but also, and properly, the business of all branches of government."

"The Supreme Court, then, is not the only interpreter of the Constitution," according to the Attorney General. "Each of the three coordinate branches of government created and empowered by the Constitution — the executive and legislative no less than the judicial — has a duty to interpret the Constitution in the performance of its official

functions. In fact, every official takes an oath precisely to that effect."

Meese v. Marshall

In offering these startling views, the Attorney General chose to ignore what every first-year law student was taught in studying the seminal case of *Marbury v. Madison*, which was decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1803. In the majority opinion in that case, Chief Justice John Marshall wrote:

"It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is. Those who apply the rule to particular cases, must of necessity expound and interpret that rule."

If one were to accept the Attorney General's novel theory, then the only person who would ever have to be read his rights would be Ernesto Miranda; the only indigent person who would ever be entitled to counsel would be Clarence Gideon, and so on. After all, no one else would be "parties" to the case.

The Attorney General somehow lost sight of the fact that the whole purpose of judicial interpretation of the Constitution is to determine precedent so that every American knows what the

Continued on Page 7

To arms, to arms: police now seeking more punch against criminal armaments

It may not be a full-fledged arms race, but the fact that some dangerous criminals now pack



Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

automatic pistols and machine guns has brought a clear trend toward increased firepower in law enforcement. The old reliable .38-caliber revolver is still the weapon of choice for most municipal police departments, but semiautomatics are coming up fast. The .357-Magnum is popular too, especially among state police and sheriffs in the West and South.

"The police handgun market is making a transition from revolvers to automatics," says David Simons, vice president of sales for Smith & Wesson, manufacturer of the .38 revolver that still dominates the police marketplace. "I don't think you'll ever see the day when the shift is complete, but there are a lot more automatics than there were three or four years ago."

Simons says he knows of no national statistics on the number of revolvers and semiautomatics in law enforcement. But, he notes, "If I had to make a guesstimate about our own sales to law-



The new wave in police weaponry: semiautomatic handguns.

enforcement agencies, if we were selling five or six percent automatics five years ago, it's probably closer to 18 or 20 percent today. It's a significant change."

As with trends in pop culture and religious cults, the shift in police weapons is seen most clearly in the West. In that region, state police and large sheriff's departments seem to be favoring the .357, Simons said. That's also true in many areas of the South and Southwest. Municipal police in the West are divided between the revolver and the 9mm automatic. "There are a lot more autos out west now than in the East," Simons observed.

In the Northeast, the .38 revolver is standard issue in most

municipal departments, although some keep semiautomatics for officers on special assignments. Some state police forces in the East are on the semiautomatic bandwagon. The Connecticut State Police adopted the 9mm Beretta 92-SB in 1983, and the New Jersey State Police now carry the semiautomatic Heckler & Koch P-7M8.

Among the "big four" police departments, only Los Angeles permits the use of semiautomatics as standard, but officers who want them must buy their own. A decision on whether to make them regular issue will be made within the next couple years. New York, Chicago and Philadelphia have stuck with the

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Police Ethics:

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Edited by
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and
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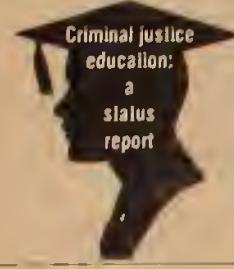
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Accreditation of CJ education lies dormant

Criminal justice educators once argued enthusiastically that an accreditation process was needed to enhance and enrich the growing number of undergraduate educational programs in the field, but the



enthusiasm for such a task appears to have dissipated considerably in the past several years, and the project now lies all but abandoned.

Accreditation of criminal justice programs dates back to at least the mid-1970's, when a committee of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) drafted and adopted a set of voluntary guidelines to address the issue. The guidelines, while not stressing educational standardization, were formulated in an attempt to certify the quality of particular programs.

But while the guidelines were overwhelmingly adopted by the membership of ACJS in 1976, the organization gave up trying to put them into motion in 1979.

Cost Is Out of Reach
One of the principal problems, ac-

cording to Dr. R. Paul McCauley, a former ACJS president, was that the accreditation commission was never recognized by the Council on Postsecondary Accreditation, because "there were several hundred thousand dollars you would need" for the accreditation effort and ACJS simply did not have the resources.

"I don't think the academy ever applied for recognition by COPA," said McCauley, who is chairman of the criminology department at Indiana University of Pennsylvania. "To this day, accreditation is discussed, argued and debated."

That may be the case, but educators and observers of the field agree that virtually no action has been taken to revive the accreditation guidelines even though some, like McCauley, see a need for them.

"No one is doing anything about standards in criminal justice education and in effect, I don't believe anyone really knows what's going on in the programs at this stage of the game," said Dr. Vincent Webb, director of the Center for Applied Urban Research at the University of Nebraska at Omaha.

Wehl was formerly the principal investigator for the Joint Commission on Criminology and Criminal Justice Education and Standards. Funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the commission was made up of

members of ACJS and the American Society of Criminology, and was to have continued the accreditation momentum started by ACJS. The commission disbanded during the early 1980's when its Federal funding ran out.

More Students Than Ever

While there was a tremendous boom in criminal justice education during the late 60's and mid-70's, college and university criminal justice programs have not simply faded away as some feared they might once Federal support dried up in 1981.

In fact, estimates put the number of criminal justice programs in the country at about 1,000 with approximately 200,000 students — more students than at the peak of the LEAA years.

As such, the demise of ACJS's accrediting process and the reluctance to start fresh on an accreditation plan appears all the more puzzling to some. "At the presidential level," said McCauley, "the trend is not to engage in specialized accreditation unless it's absolutely necessary. The more general accreditation is really the only institutional requirement."

In addition, Webb noted, schools have to be willing to put up funds to defray the cost of a process that involves inviting a commission onto campus and applying for accreditation. "There was not a long line of schools waiting," Webb said, add-

ing that the administrators of criminal justice education programs were more concerned with survival than with accreditation.

The guidelines developed by ACJS and later adopted by the Joint Commission included a written statement of a program's purpose, goals and social and educational roles. In addition, the guidelines required there be at least one full-time administrator or faculty member with responsibility for the direction of the program.

Defining the Mission

The guidelines mandated that programs reflect the multidisciplinary character of criminal justice. A balance was called for in the number of credit hours a student could take in his major, so that overspecialization, especially in the case of undergraduates, could be avoided.

The process also mandated regular evaluations of criminal justice programs and set up rules regarding faculty resources and utilization.

ACJS's McCauley said accreditation would give the field some direction in terms of content and faculty qualifications. "No one, to my knowledge, has articulated the absolute, universal mission of criminal justice higher education," he said. "Thus it rests with each institution's definition."

McCauley believes that at some time the field is going to have to

"sustain itself" at all levels. Professors for a criminal justice program — still largely a transitional faculty — are often recruited from such disciplines as sociology and psychology. "There's nothing particularly wrong with that as long as it doesn't last forever," McCauley said.

According to Charles Nemeth, an attorney and author of "Guide to Criminal Justice Education 1986" (Anderson Publishing Co.), statistics compiled over the last few years show overwhelmingly that the average criminal justice faculty member is a non-Ph.D. in the field. While Nemeth believes that the number of criminal justice doctorates will increase, lawyers, forensic scientists and others are essential to a well-rounded program. "Accreditation would improve the field," he said.

"One of the most frustrating parts of my long association with ACJS was the loss of their accreditation activities," said Nemeth. "There is nobody doing it, nobody talking about it. The board that used to do it at the academy is extremely hesitant; they just don't want to do it."

Accreditation, said Prof. George Felkenes of Claremont Graduate School in California, is the only way to assure "quality, criminal justice standards."

"I really believe in a peer review
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Educational entry requirements holding still

Continued from Page 1
credit hours as an entry standard.
Overcoming Agency Resistance

Dallas's requirement of 45 semester hours with a C average or better was instituted during the 1970's but was the subject of a protracted 10-year legal dispute that ended last May when the entrance requirement was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Some academicians felt the Court's decision would help to overcome the resistance many departments have toward college requirements. Practitioners observed that the requirement was indicative of a trend in law enforcement toward higher education.

"There are enough people with degrees and with higher education credentials going into law enforcement to make it very competitive for those who do not," said Bill Pelfrey, associate dean of the Criminal Justice Center at Sam Houston State University in Huntsville, Tex.

But it was LEEP, said Pelfrey, which "really got the ball rolling."

According to Police Foundation president Hubert Williams, the LEEP program "set in motion education as a goal for police." Since that time, he said, a

number of those people who earned baccalaureate degrees through the program when on to become Ph.D.'s and lawyers.

During LEEP's heyday in the mid 1970's, more than 100,000 students, the vast majority of them in-service police personnel, took advantage of the program.

"If I were to say what were some of the most effective uses of the money that was spent in the days of LEEP I would say that LEEP was very high on the list of programs," said PERF's Stephens. "Back then going to school and working full-time was a very difficult thing to do. Your salary just didn't stretch far enough to pay your tuition."

Time and Money Problems
LEEP's demise made it more difficult to go to school, Stephens said, providing another excuse not to go.

Kenneth Medeiros, executive director of the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA), observes that many officers may still be acquiring an education on their own. However, he adds, the combination of working and paying for an education, along with the time commitment required, makes college a difficult if not impossible

dream for many already in law enforcement.

"I don't know of many departments which require a higher degree of education," Medeiros said.

San Jose Police Chief Joseph McNamara — himself the holder of a doctorate from Harvard — maintains that, contrary to popular belief, both the quality and quantity of law enforcement are declining.

"It used to be an easy assumption to make, that police were getting more professional or getting a better education," he said. "If you look at what's actually happening, departments have lowered their standards. In New York City, for example, the assistant director of personnel blew the whistle a couple of years ago and said they had lowered the passing grade to functional illiterate and that's what's been quietly going on."

According to a study published

by PERF in 1982, 56 percent of the nation's police chiefs have bachelor's degrees. While Stephens said the study shows a great deal of progress in one respect — inasmuch as only 14 percent of all chiefs in a 1971 study had baccalaureates — it also means that if just over half of the nation's police chiefs have bachelor's degrees, "you can bet that it is not given significance on the part of entry level and encouraging people once they become a police officer to get a higher education."

Institutional Stumbling Blocks

Experts cite a variety of reasons for the failure of law enforcement agencies to adopt college entry standards on a broad scale. The Police Foundation's Williams said that, for starters, it has never been proved empirically that a college educated officer can do the job of policing better than the officer without a college background.

But in general, Williams maintains, college requirements have not been established in the majority of police departments because of "political reasons."

A big problem in policing, said Williams, lies in retaining college-educated officers when there is no difference in pay from those officers without a college education. "There is a need to bring in incentives. A lot of times cities will help to educate police officers and they'll get degrees and find out they're qualified for a better paying job," he said.

Williams says that while there is a discernible trend toward higher education, a minimum college requirement for recruits would serve only to screen out a "whole class of people who do not meet that standard."

More than a few police chiefs support Williams in the notion that raising department standards to include college would

BJS looks at crime by strangers

Continued from Page 3

Bureau of Investigation, the report found that acquaintances accounted for 39 percent of the 19,000 murders committed that year.

In 77 percent of the 1.5 million violent crimes in which a relative was the offender, the victim was a woman. By contrast, of the 11.5 million violent crimes perpetrated by strangers, men were the victims 70 percent of the time.

Spouses or former spouses committed more than half of all crimes by relatives and about two-thirds of all crimes by

relatives against women. More than half of these crimes were reported to the survey by women who were divorced or separated at the time.

The average age of violent crime victims between 1982 and 1984 was 27, although that figure was found to vary depending on the victim-offender relationship. The average age for victims of crimes committed by acquaintances was 25, compared to an average age of 30 for the victims of crimes committed by relatives, and an average age of 28 for the victims of crimes by strangers.

The lower age for crimes by ac-

quaintances was attributed to the large number of violent crimes that occur in schools.

More than 75 percent of all victims of a violent crime by a stranger were under 35, the study said. Approximately 3 percent were age 65 or older.

The report said crimes by relatives involved an attack and injury more often than did crimes by strangers or acquaintances. Those injured by relatives, however, were less likely to need medical attention or hospital care than those injured by acquaintances or strangers.

Police firepower trends: more bang to combat crime

Continued from Page 5

.38. Their rationale is that the revolver, being simpler than the semiautomatic, is less likely to malfunction, and that it is a safer weapon in congested urban areas. Since the 9mm cartridge has a higher velocity than the .38, it might go through the body of a criminal and strike an innocent bystander.

Many police agencies that continue to use the revolver have issued speedloaders — cartridge clips with six rounds that can be snapped into place in seconds — to give their officers an edge in a gunfight. Among these agencies is the New York City Police Department, which adopted speedloaders in the wake of the killing of an officer while he was reloading his revolver with loose ammunition. Previously the NYPD had considered and rejected speedloaders; soon each of its 28,000 officers will have two of them. Representative Mario Biaggi (D-N.Y.), a former New York policeman, has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives calling for the Justice Department to make grants to the states for the purchase of speedloaders and for police combat training. In light of the Federal budget crunch, though, the bill's prospects are questionable.

In the hands of a trained officer, speedloaders cut several seconds off the time it takes to reload a revolver, but not all police executives are sold on them. During

the departmental debate over the devices in New York, it was pointed out that most gunfights are over in seven seconds, with the officer firing three or four rounds. In 1985 there were 217 incidents in which New York officers fired their weapons. Only 47 of the incidents were gunfights, and in only eight of them did the officers have to reload.

A recent study by the Crime Control Institute indicates that gun battles may be occurring less frequently. The study found that in the nation's largest cities, both the numbers of citizens killed by police and of officers killed by citizens have declined considerably in the last 15 years. In 1971 at least 353 persons in the 50 biggest cities were slain by officers; in 1984 the number had dropped to 172. Over the same period, the number of officers killed by citizens declined from 38 to 13.

But the fact that some criminals now carry machine guns that can spit out up to 850 rounds per minute has fueled the demand for increased police firepower. Almost certainly that trend will continue.

Orduay P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Twp., Westwood P.O., NJ 07675.

Supreme Court Briefs:

Meese meddles with Marbury

Continued from Page 5
law is and how it will be applied

Shaking the Foundations

The president of the American Bar Association, Eugene C. Thomas, said it best when he responded to Meese's remarks.

"It is important for the public to understand that under our system of checks and balances the Supreme Court is charged with interpreting the meaning of constitutional provisions and statutes," Thomas noted. "That means that Supreme Court decisions are the law of the land just as acts of Congress are the law of the land. Both can be tested in the courts, but unless and until they are overturned, they are the law of the land."

"When, for example, the Supreme Court held in a case from Alabama that legislatures must be apportioned on a population basis, that interpretation applied in New York, California and Idaho as well. Persons not party



ABA president Thomas
to a case may indeed not be bound by the judgment in that case. But it would shake the foundations of our system to say that the holding is not law. The long established constitutional principle of *stare decisis* provides that future disputes concerning the meaning of the law will be

governed by the earlier decisions. Litigants are always entitled to ask the Supreme Court to overrule a prior decision if they can demonstrate an error or changed circumstances, but until overruled, public officials and private citizens alike are not free simply to disregard that legal holding, for it is part of the body of binding constitutional law of the land."

The final word on the subject may come from retired Chief Justice Warren Burger (hardly anyone's idea of a liberal on criminal justice matters), who, when asked about Meese's remarks, replied:

"Generally speaking, of course, it's established that when we construe the Constitution, that is what the law is. John Marshall said that a long time ago."

Jonah Triebwasser is a former police officer and investigator who is now a trial attorney in government practice. He is a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Forum

Other Voices

A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

Protecting the guilty

"The nation's top cop, Attorney General Edwin Meese, is on the hot seat again over his perception of the legal rights of criminal defendants. Meese, you might recall, ignited a furor a few years back with the incredible statement: 'You don't have many suspects who are innocent of a crime. That's contradictory. If a person is innocent of a crime, then he is not a suspect.' Now the Attorney General and his troopers in the Justice Department reportedly are planning to challenge the famous — or infamous, as Meese describes it — Supreme Court decision requiring police to inform suspects of their constitutional rights: *Miranda v. Arizona*. While it is entirely appropriate for Meese to be concerned over the unpleasant legacy of *Miranda*, the principles behind the landmark ruling are hardly inconsistent with traditional American jurisprudence, i.e., a person is innocent until proven guilty, and must not be forced to confess to a crime through coercion or mental or physical torture. There is nothing onerous to society in *Miranda's* provision that suspects must be made aware of their constitutional rights. Also inherent in the application of *Miranda* is the grudgingly accepted premise that to ensure the protection of the innocent, inevitably a guilty suspect might escape punishment. The problem with *Miranda*, apart from Justice Department reasoning, really has nothing to do with the justification for the law, but in its application by the courts, which ever widened the scope of criminal protections since the Warren Court decision in 1966. If Meese is intent on correcting an imbalance in the scales of justice, the proper course would not be to challenge the protections of the law, but to right *Miranda's* wrongs. Like it or not, though, the basic foundation of the *Miranda* safeguards should remain intact."

— *The Arizona Republic*
Jan. 25, 1987

Meese the menace

"From the time it was handed down . . . the [*Miranda*] ruling has been criticized as having an inhibiting effect on law enforcement. Attorney General Edwin Meese goes much further, saying it 'only helps guilty defendants.' Now his Justice Department is looking into ways to get the decision overturned. All this suggests that *Miranda* has proved to be a genuine disaster for law enforcement and an impenetrable shield for defendants. It has been neither. Rather than hindering police, the *Miranda* rules have the effect of forcing them to get solid evidence for conviction in court. What Meese really objects to is that there has been less coercive questioning since *Miranda* — which is as it should be. The right of silence and the right to counsel are built into this country's notion of justice. They are essential corollaries of the principle that it's up to the prosecution to prove a case without help from an accused person."

— *New York Newsday*
Feb. 2, 1987

Reading rights out of the Constitution

"Attorney General Edwin Meese has made no secret about his distaste for the constitutional rule requiring police to notify criminal suspects of their right to remain silent and to have their lawyer present during questioning. Now members of the Justice Department staff have prepared a memorandum urging him to challenge the *Miranda* rule in the Supreme Court. Mr. Meese's own radical views on the subject are on record. In a 1985 interview he asserted that though innocent people deserve to have a lawyer present during police questioning, 'The thing is, you don't have many suspects who are innocent of a crime. That's contradictory. If he is innocent of a crime, then he is not a suspect.' You'd think [Meese] would understand the distinction between one who is accused and one who is guilty. The only way to believe that no suspects are innocent is to believe that police never make a mistake. The ritual of reading a suspect his rights has developed a considerable history since it was introduced into general use 20 years ago. Yes, it has probably ensnared some police into making mistakes that cost them a conviction. But it is a very simple procedure. There is no excuse for not following it. And it has achieved a great deal of success in curtailing abusive techniques to coerce confessions. Everyone who has been or may at some point, perhaps through no fault of their own, come under suspicion of crime deserves to be fully informed of their rights. And those rights include, unless the Constitution is amended to eliminate it, the fundamental privilege against self-incrimination."

— *The Chicago Tribune*
Jan. 25, 1987

Meese goes after *Miranda*

"After years of various hare-brained assaults on the Constitution, Edwin Meese has decided upon a truly noble quest. A departmental report approved by him said that the destruction of the so-called *Miranda* rule 'would be among the most important achievements of this Administration.' Now there's a man with a mission. Not surprisingly, like most zealots, Mr. Meese doesn't mind trampling long-cherished principles of American law underfoot in his headlong rush to blanket the law enforcement establishment in the doctrine of infallibility. There are many of his ilk out there; the trouble is that this Constitution-stomping zealot is the Attorney General of the United States. But Mr. Meese was never much concerned with the Constitution. He's concerned only about prosecution: how to make it easier, quicker and less troublesome. He seems to consider rights specified in the nation's most sacred heritage, the Constitution, as nuisances. Illegal drugs are sapping this country; white collar crime is at epidemic proportions. Every day, billions are stolen from the American people by sophisticated criminals using techniques beyond the ken of most local law enforcement authorities. Haven't Mr. Meese and the Justice Department got better things to do with their time and energy?"

— *The Staten Island (N.Y.) Advance*
Feb. 2, 1987

DeGeneste/Sullivan:

Urban transit centers: where crime and the homeless meet

By Henry I. DeGeneste
and John P. Sullivan

Tony, an 18-year-old from a small suburban town, came to the New York area looking for a job. Since Tony (not his real name) hadn't finished school and possessed no marketable skills, he had difficulty finding employment. After he ran out of money, he sought refuge in a major urban transportation center. He panhandled at the center to obtain money for food and carfare, and continued his job search. One after while he was returning to the transportation center, three other homeless men assaulted him with a shovel. They robbed Tony and left him seriously injured. After a brief stay in a hospital, Tony went back to the only home he had: the transportation center. Becoming aware of his situation, detectives from the center's police contingent, along with the center's civilian Homeless Coordinator, were able to arrange for Tony's return to his home town, where he could live with relatives.

Homelessness is a national concern that has received considerable attention in recent months. Tony's experience serves to illustrate a poorly explored aspect of the phenomenon — the reliance of homeless persons on transportation facilities as a place of shelter. All too commonly, crime is closely intertwined with the lives of these homeless. Like Tony, once they seek residence in the center they often become either the victims or the perpetrators of crime.

Although homeless people are found throughout the country, the problem is most visible in our large cities. For example, there are an estimated 12,000 to 25,000 homeless individuals in Chicago, 20,000 in Los Angeles and 36,000 to 60,000 in New York. Even more apparent

are the homeless who frequent transportation centers in these cities. In September 1986 it was estimated that between 750 and 1,000 people were living in transportation facilities in the New York metropolitan area, and it is believed that the numbers have since increased. Robert Hayes, counsel for the Coalition for the Homeless, notes that 400 people are being fed each night at Grand Central Terminal alone, a number that has increased from 12 months ago.

The homeless who congregate in transportation facilities differ significantly from the homeless population at large. Deinstitutionalization contributes to the growth of homelessness in general, but its effects are felt in greater proportion in transportation centers. In the experience of the authors, the homeless in these centers exhibit between 80 and 90 percent incidence of mental illness or alcoholism. This estimate is in contrast to findings concerning the homeless who seek help in more formal shelter programs. In New York City's Ward's Island Shelter, for example, the incidence of alcohol users was 35 percent, and in San Francisco residents of shelters showed a 34.7-percent prevalence of previous psychiatric hospitalization. While the homeless on the streets pose problems for police, clearly a concentration of alcoholic or mentally ill persons in one specific area — such as a transportation center — creates special difficulties. Not only does the presence of such homeless people compromise the intend-

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Henry I. DeGeneste is Superintendent of Police for The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. John P. Sullivan is the Homeless Coordinator at the Port Authority's Journal Square Transportation Center.

Letters

To the editor:

I would like to respond to an article published in your Jan. 13, 1987, issue having to do with our research in the health risk of exposure to microwave radiation by police officers who use traffic radar in the course of their duty.

We contacted Law Enforcement News in early December 1986 and clearly indicated that we were seeking to locate police officers who had the symptoms of microwave exposure. It would have been more appropriate on your part to list those medical symptoms and suggest to your readers that a study was under way rather than use the letter we mailed to Law Enforcement News as a basis for an article that tends to exploit a tragic situation. It would have been helpful to refer officers with symptoms to us where (maybe) they could find assistance. You could have at least listed our address as a point of contact for police officers.

There are a number of individuals in the medical/scientific community who

have researched the topic of microwave exposure and the considered hazards to electromagnetic fields and the life environment. It would seem that contacting them rather than employees of the traffic radar manufacturers would have given your readers a clearer picture of the implications I expressed in my letter. The active is on a cutting edge just a bit beyond the scope or skills of a small manufacturer.

It is not necessary in this day and age for anyone to die of ignorance, and I wish your article had reflected that position in the health/safety interest of police officers who read your article and will wonder what to do next — realizing (suddenly) that they have a medical problem possibly related to their exposure to microwave radiation.

JAMES E. TUNNELL
Vice President for Engineering/
Chief Technical Officer
Silicon Technologies
5525 Olinda Road,
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In talking with Louisville, Ky., Police Chief Richard L. Dotson, you don't have to be told that this police chief knows his department like the back of his hand, or that he has a reputation for scrupulous honesty and integrity — it shows. This chief reels off facts, figures and insights about his 940-member agency as if he had a bird's eye view from his desk.

When Dotson was promoted to colonel and police chief in 1982, he succeeded a chief who had tarnished the reputation of a department whose reputation, as far as corruption was concerned, was not all that clean to begin with. Expanding on the hard-nosed management style he employed as a commanding officer, Dotson worked to make the department shine. Louisville residents say the city has never been freer of vice crimes than it has since Dotson took over. And, backed by virtual lifetime tenure as police chief, he may be around for a long, long time.

Dotson, a second-generation lawman, has enough law enforcement experience for two. Since starting his career in 1961, he has become an accomplished hostage negotiator, an expert in accident investigation and reconstruction, a police instructor and lecturer and has written grants for programs totaling more than \$4

million. And, as if that were not enough for one man's career, Dotson, who holds a master's degree from the University of Louisville, also serves as fifth vice president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

When Dotson became police chief in 1982, the city had a problem with gambling, prostitution and pornography, among other things. And, as one might expect in a race horse state of Kentucky's venerable stature, there was a knotty problem with bookmaking operations. Dotson has generally been given the credit for the clean-up, but he is quick to share the acclaim with his department. Dotson runs a tight ship, using policy and procedural manuals that were re-examined and refined as part of the department's recent successful effort to win accreditation approval. An inspections unit does a lot of checking, he said, and so do internal affairs, intelligence and narcotics units. "Our policy is if you catch a policeman dirty, and we can make a criminal case, then that's how we're going," he says matter-of-factly. "We have sent a few to the penitentiary."

Dotson has also cracked the tough nut of community involvement with his Traffic Alcohol Program (TAP). Federally funded and administered through the Ken-

tucky State Police, the program has reduced alcohol-related traffic accidents and fatalities by 26 percent, with a conviction rate of almost 99 percent. Local bar owners and liquor merchants fought to have the program aborted before it ever got started, but even those detractors have now found that business has not been seriously impaired. For the city's hotels, the news was even better, as they picked up a considerable amount of overnight business from those too drunk to drive home from social functions. "It's developed into a community concern and a community effort," says Dotson.

With the passage of a city ordinance that gives police chiefs lifetime tenure — except for cases of official misconduct or other serious breaches of duty or performance — Dotson is the first — and may be the last — to have that luxury. "The time of the police chief being a political animal is dwindling," he said. "Now you have to have a professional administrator." And this is one police chief who is not content to rest on yesterday's achievements, despite the security of his position. Accountability is still the name of the game, since, as he notes, the police department is "the one agency of all of government that's out there visible to the public, representing government all the time."

"A lot of times all you do is turn around and start up the wheel again. But you don't need to re-invent the wheel; you need to improve on it."

Col. Richard L. Dotson

Police Chief of Louisville, Ky.

Law Enforcement News Interview
by Jennifer Nislow

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: Recently the City of Louisville lost a \$3-million judgment in a hiring discrimination case dating back to the 1970's. How have your minority recruiting policies and practices changed since the 70's, if at all?

DOTSON: Well, the action was started in 1974, and I believe in '75 it was made a class action, then a consent decree was signed in 1980. In this consent decree it mandates that as soon as possible the agency will have 15 percent minority representation, and it set certain numbers of commanding officers that you are to have at the various grades. This has increased in the number of commanding officers each year, and this is the last year. This year I am at the mandated level of 12 percent, and I need 22 more minorities and I will have the numbers mandated by the court. I am down three black sergeants right now, because I'm waiting on a new list and I have four sergeant's openings. So as soon as I get that we will fill those. The lieutenants and captains were at the level, at major we're actually one more than we're required — I have two black majors. So I would anticipate this year, certainly within the next three

months, we'll meet all our command matrix, and some time this year I should be at 15 percent, assuming I get qualified applicants.

LEN: Has the department changed recruitment policies since the suit was first filed?

DOTSON: We've changed it somewhat in that now we have a black commanding officer who goes with black representatives from the Civil Service Board, because we've found that a lot of potential applicants like to talk to a black officer and see what it's like. We usually send a captain, or sometimes a major, on these recruiting drives, so they can see that there's a very real possibility of making promotions, and there are promotions to be had.

LEN: How accurately does the minority representation in the police department reflect the population of the city?

DOTSON: Well, that's open to question right now. Originally it was 15 percent minority population within Jefferson County, and of course we draw from the entire county. There's been some discussion to change that figure, but there's been no action in court and I don't

know if there's an interest there or not. It hasn't been brought up by anyone who feels that the number should be increased. The concern is probably there that since we haven't got quite to our 15 percent there's really no reason to raise it until you achieve that figure.

LEN: Is the minority community in Louisville generally supportive of the police?

DOTSON: Very much so. Some of our strongest supporters are members of the minority community.

LEN: Where there are complaints from the minority community about the police department, what are among the major ones?

DOTSON: Well, the major complaints that you always get is are they getting equal service or not. Sometimes they have problems within their areas that they feel aren't being addressed as quick as they would in a white area. But the truth of the matter is, it's a pretty homogeneous community. We've gone through all the problems of the 70's with busing and that, and there is no area of the city that I know of that does not have a

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"Way back when, the educational level was comparable with the median level of education in the general public. Members of the public are much better educated now, so I would hope we'd keep pace with that."

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mixture of black and white in it.

LEN: Is the recent court judgment against the city likely to affect recruitment policies in the future?

DOTSON: I wouldn't think it would affect recruitment policies. The minorities that the judge said need to be handed down were for those who were not hired on the police department, though there are some of the group who are officers now. I wouldn't think it would affect recruitment at all. You see, the issue started before the court in 1974, and everybody has seen the results. And, of course, during the five years and a month that I've been chief, there have been more minorities hired and promoted than any chief's done before.

LEN: Has your hiring quota come under attack from the U.S. Department of Justice?

DOTSON: If it has, I'm not aware of it. There has been no contact with the agency from Justice to change the policy. The city signed that agreement, and we made a commitment, and I'm doing my best to get to that point.

LEN: Any internal challenges from white officers who might feel there's some reverse discrimination at work?

DOTSON: Well, you always hear some of that, because there's always someone who ends up number one on the list at the time it expires. And, of course, in most instances a person understands that if we had not been promoting minorities, then perhaps they would have gotten made a commanding officer, or whatever rank it is. It holds true regardless.

Training, education encouraged

LEN: Kentucky is one of the only states that does not require police training, but rather urges training through a state incentive program...

DOTSON: Well, actually if you have a smaller police agency in this state, and you do not participate in the Kentucky law enforcement program, then you're not required to have certified people. If you do participate in the program, which requires a minimum level of staffing and a minimum salary, then you agree that each person will be certified, which means 400 hours of basic training, unless they were grandfathered in when the program started. The training must be accomplished within one year of being hired, and most agencies send them there first. You receive a \$2,500 salary supplement. You also have to take 40 hours of in-service training that is apropos to your rank and position.

LEN: What do you mandate in the way of training in Louisville?

DOTSON: We give our folks 18 weeks of training. We are a certified training academy, but we don't do it all year. We will give a recruit officer a couple weeks training here before we send him to the Department of Training for 10 weeks. As part of the consent decree, I have to have two monitors, one minority and one white, in each class while they're getting the 10 weeks. After they get that, they return here for six additional weeks, and then

they're sworn in and put on the street with a training officer and they serve with at least a couple of training officers — usually about six — over that year period. During that year they're on probation and can be terminated for any reason. After the year probation is over the officer is assigned a regular beat.

LEN: Has your training policy changed at all as a result of undergoing the accreditation process?

DOTSON: We had to make some changes, but they were very minor because we found when we were starting into accreditation that many of the areas that you must comply with and should comply with we were already doing. We exceed the accreditation standards on our training.

LEN: You're a police chief with a master's degree. To what extent do you encourage your officers to get a college education?

DOTSON: We think the educational process is important. Under Kentucky law, each officer is required to have 40 hours of in-service training a year. We also send officers to Northwestern, to the Southern Police Institute, to the FBI National Academy and to the Secret Service. I started a tuition reimbursement program here, whereby if the officer attains an A or a B in the course, until those monies allocated for that are used up, we will pay for the tuition for the officer to attend college.

LEN: Are there any other department incentives?

DOTSON: Well, at one time we were letting our officers go on duty, then when the crime picture started changing and we had a number of people retire, we had to change that. They're not allowed to go on duty right now, but we make as many concessions as we can for them to take college-level courses.

LEN: How much of the department has some college background?

DOTSON: I think the figures, last time we looked, were over half our personnel with some college. A fair percentage are degree.

LEN: Do you see higher education for police becoming a "must" item in the future?

DOTSON: Well, there are some departments that already require two years of college, and as they progress up the ladder they require college degrees. I would

DOTSON: I would hope so, and we do have approximately 1,000 people taking each of our exams.

LEN: Does the university program give you any greater access to college-educated recruits?

DOTSON: It does, and those we hire are about evenly split between those who are college-educated and those who are not. You will find that most people coming on the department, as they go through the years in the agency, will get some college-level training, and others will go through and get their degrees, as I did, while they were working as a police officer.

LEN: Do you do any special recruiting aimed at the university's justice program?

DOTSON: We recruit at the local universities, and have for a number of years. In fact, we're getting ready to start recruiting again for a new exam that'll be given this spring, and we hit the universities and their police programs. We also try to get Kentucky State, which is over 50 percent minority students, and we're going to start hitting the military bases too, as we're starting to find a new pool of interested people there.

A tight lid on drugs, vice

LEN: Your department has a policy of not accepting applicants with any prior drug experience. Does this make recruitment of college students more difficult, inasmuch as some police chiefs say that most experimentation with drugs is done while an individual is in college?

DOTSON: Well, that is a fact, and because of that what we have started doing is we have changed our policy, and we will look at a person who has not used marijuana in three years, or a person who has not used scheduled drugs in six — all because of that experimentation, which sometimes is marijuana in high school, sometimes something stronger in college.

LEN: Are you finding recruits in general to be more likely to have had some drug experience?

DOTSON: We've found that as a general rule, regardless of whether they've had college or not. We're finding a fair number who've experimented in the past. We've found some who seem to be into a little more experimenting, and of course we're not interested in those people.

LEN: It's been said that since you became police chief,

"We're finding a fair number who've experimented [with drugs] in the past. Some seem to be into a little more experimenting, and we're not interested in those people."

hope that as we look into the future, that officers are required to have college degrees. Years ago, way, way back when, the educational level was looked at as that level that was comparable with the median level of education in the general public. Members of the public are much better educated on the whole than they used to be, so I would hope we'd keep pace with that.

LEN: You have the large administration of justice program at the University of Louisville at your doorstep. Are many officers attracted to that program?

DOTSON: It's a large program all right, and there's a number of people going through the program who are very interested in going into a police department. In fact, we do some practicums with U. of L. at which we'll take their students in and allow them to work in different sections of the police department. We also do that with other universities too. In fact we have one student who's majoring in public relations and public information type functions, who's working with the press of officer, and we've had a number who've worked with administrative planning and with various units of the department. In fact, we had an officer one time who was a member of a smaller fifth-class city, who wanted to do a practicum on working with narcotics. We actually had him working with our narcotics unit and he did do some undercover work.

LEN: Are these interns attracted to the Louisville Police Department as a career?

the city of Louisville has never been free of vice crime. How did you accomplish such a clean-up?

DOTSON: We have been very strict in our enforcement of vice problems here. I appointed a major to be in charge of intelligence, and also added narcotics to it, because the two sometimes tend to go together. We've also told our officers that nobody is above the law and that they do not have to worry about anyone who's arrested, regardless of their status in society. We treat everyone equal. We also work very actively with Federal agencies in dealing with what appears to be a ring, or a larger organization, and through working with the Federal agencies we've been able to put a lot of people out of business.

LEN: In a more specific sense, which problems have been cleaned up, and which remain active?

DOTSON: Well, prostitution and gambling were two of the big areas that we've had to deal with locally. We do not have organized crime in the sense of Mafiosi. As a race horse state we have had a fair number of handbooks over the years, and we've tried to work on the bigger handbooks and stop their operations, and then handle complaints that we get on the smaller ones that we may not be aware of. Prostitution was a big problem when I came in as chief. There was a lot of street prostitution, a lot of call girls. We had an area downtown that had adult bookstores; half of those are out of business now. The city has purchased the property that others are located

LEN interview: Louisville's Richard Dotson

in, and they will be going out of business too. Of course, like any city of this size or larger, we have our share of problems in dealing with drugs. There never seems to be enough money around to do what you really want to do. Generally, we will have an undercover narcotics operation going at any given time.

LEN: Vice crime would also seem to entail a fair amount of police corruption, particularly in the area of drug enforcement. What's the experience of Louisville in that respect?

DOTSON: We've had a few officers that we have found to be fooling with drugs, and we have taken those individuals and dealt with them, but it's been small in number.

LEN: Do you conduct urinalysis testing?

DOTSON: We don't as a general process. Any time we have officers assigned to narcotics, especially those undercover, we will run those periodically without prior announcement. If we have allegations of an officer using drugs, then we will order him in for a drug screening.

LEN: Have there been any challenges to drug screening?

DOTSON: Not really. The officers usually aren't too happy with the fact that we're going ahead and ordering them to do it, but they do it and our labor organizations here do not condone officers using drugs either. They've been very receptive and worked with us on it. And, of course, with the recruits we do a complete physical and we also do polygraphs that usually will turn up drug use.

LEN: Is your success in cleaning up vice due more to a change in tactical approaches or a difference in managerial style and philosophy?

DOTSON: I guess you could probably use both. The problem dealing with vice issues could not be cleared up if you didn't have personnel who were willing to work on it and personnel who were honest and hard working in that area. The managerial style from the top has been to enforce them all. We don't need these kind of people in our community, so bring 'em before the courts and do your best to send 'em to jail.

Hard-nosed management

LEN: Why were these not done before you came on the scene? What brought the change?

DOTSON: Well, my management style is pretty hard-nosed. I've always been a no-nonsense commanding officer in the police department. I have a reputation for honesty and integrity, and that has to permeate down from the top.

LEN: Were the methods used to clean up police corruption significantly different from those used to tackle the vice problem?

DOTSON: We established a very tight procedural manual and policy manual first. Second, I use a lot of checks and balances. We use an inspections unit that does a lot of checking, we use the internal affairs investigations, we use our intelligence and narcotics unit to check on the districts, and also our policy is if you catch a policeman dirty, and we can make a criminal case, then that's how we're going. We have sent a few policemen to the penitentiary.

LEN: How did the corruption generally manifest itself?

DOTSON: Well, the last one that we put in the penitentiary was over drugs. We've had an incident where a person was taking money, another instance where an undercover narcotics officer was cutting the cocaine and keeping some of it for himself. We've had a couple others who were fired over criminal activity, that kind of thing. So it's no one area.

LEN: Any recent flare-ups since the procedural changes were made?

DOTSON: Not recently. There's a case we're in-

vestigating right now where an officer was supposed to have been inside a bar when an assault took place that resulted in the death of a man, but that's pending. We haven't completed it yet.

LEN: You've also apparently achieved considerable success with your department's Traffic Alcohol Program. What's the key to its success?

DOTSON: The Traffic Alcohol Program is administered through the Kentucky State Police, which gets the money from Washington. We're into our second year now and we were finding a fair number of alcohol-involved accidents and fatalities. As a result of our first year in the TAP program, if memory serves me right, we showed roughly a 26-percent decrease in alcohol-involved accidents and fatalities. We also showed a conviction rate of almost 99 percent.

LEN: How is it administered tactically?

DOTSON: Tactically, there are nine men and a sergeant who are assigned to the unit. Through our computer we look at the locations of accidents where alcohol is indicated when we started the program, and they work

provide jobs and pay taxes. That was kind of a nonstarter, because the population across the country seems to be shifting from hard liquor somewhat to wines and lighter drinks; they're not drinking quite as much. One thing it did do locally, when the program got into full swing, was that some of the taverns found people not drinking as much, but also your hotels, which of course book in a lot of dinners and dances and such, were finding they were selling a lot more rooms, and they started advertising it as a package and giving a reduced room rate to persons who were having social functions at their hotels. So the hotels have picked up considerably on the number of rooms that they're renting.

Questions of black and white

LEN: In recent months, a number of citizens have reported an increase in bias-related or racially motivated crimes. How do matters stand in Louisville in that regard?

DOTSON: What we have found here is that the crimes against minorities are basically committed by minorities, and that goes back to a social problem where, like any other large community, you're looking at the need for more jobs than there are. Of course the social service agencies here are extremely active. But again,

"The vice problem could not be cleared up if you didn't have personnel who were willing to work on it and who were honest and hard working in that area."

these particular areas. We also, through a grant from the State Police, purchased TBT's, which is a field-test breath unit that our men also use in addition to the physical responses to certain tests that are administered. Then, as we started finding pattern shifts, we would shift our cars, and now our cars are allowed to go anywhere within the city that they want, as long as they spread out and cover all the areas, so that people really don't know where we are.

When we started it we were right in the middle of a political election for mayor and judge, and there was an attempt to apply political pressure and stop it, which did not succeed. After that, a couple of associations of tavern owners and restaurant owners with ABC [alcoholic beverage control] licenses, and their representatives started working with us. The head of the tavern owners association and I did a joint press release, and then there were cards that were placed in the respective alcoholic beverage licensee places, encouraging them to designate a driver. In fact, some of our local businesses would give any kind of nonalcoholic drink to the person who was designated as the driver. Also, the local yellow cab company provided cabs on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve to help out. A few of the businesses also were paying to take people home who had had too much to drink. In fact, a couple of them had their own limos and were providing service to people this way. So it's developed into a community concern and a community effort.

LEN: What was the secret to getting the community so involved in this?

DOTSON: I think one of the things that helped quite a bit was once they saw that they were not going to stop the program, and they started seeing the positive results and the concerns of various segments of the community, they took a different and more positive approach. There are several companies that offer programs to bartenders and waitresses so that they're able to see and determine if a person has had too much to drink, and at that point in time to stop the person from drinking. It's just been a very good program, and a very positive one, from both sides.

LEN: What was the nature of the problem with liquor merchants and bar owners?

DOTSON: What they wanted to do was stop the program before it got started, because they figured once it started it was going to drive down business. Of course, the remark from the licensees was that if you start this program you're going to drive us out of business and we

there's never enough money to deal with all of the social issues.

LEN: Do you have a unit that specifically handles bias-related crimes?

DOTSON: No.

LEN: No need to develop one?

DOTSON: I don't think so, not from what we've seen reflected here.

LEN: What role does your department play in incidents similar to the recent Ku Klux Klan rally in Jefferson County, in terms of keeping marchers, counter-demonstrators and bystanders safe and protecting constitutional rights at the same time?

DOTSON: Well, the responsibility of the police here is as it is in any part of the country: to protect those persons so that they may peacefully demonstrate on their issues of their concern. When we had the Klan demonstration in Jefferson County, outside the city limits, there were four Klansmen there and they burned a picture of Martin Luther King. As a result a group of ministers, along with a group of the population, and spearheaded by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, held a demonstration march last Saturday. There were about 1,000 people involved in that march. They met at a black church located in the southwest section of the city and we gave escort to them downtown, and then we provided the security and there were no problems. Again, Louisville being pretty much a homogeneous area, you're not going to have too much of a demonstration and counter-demonstration type of situation. Now the Klan has said that they're going to come in here on March 7 and do a demonstration after the one that the SCLC did. Whether they do or not, they have not yet made an application for a parade permit, so we don't know if it's really going to happen.

LEN: When something like that is announced, what sort of steps does the police department take in terms of intelligence and security preparation?

DOTSON: We sit down and talk to the leaders of the group that is going to have the march. In this particular instance we sat down with the minister who was in control and two other ministers who were helping him, and we had open dialogue back and forth, including the day of the demonstration. I personally sat down and met

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Crime and the homeless

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ed function of the facility, it also increases the demand for police service in both criminal and non-criminal calls.

Homelessness in itself is not a crime but a condition. As such, it is a social rather than a police problem. In the past, homeless persons who congregated in transportation centers were treated as loiterers or vagrants, but courts in various jurisdictions have decriminalized these activities (see *Papacristou v. City of Jacksonville*, 405 U.S. 156 [1972]; *City of Bellevue v. Miller*, 85 Wash. 2d 539 [1975]; *People v. Berek*, 32 N.Y. 2d 576 [1973], and *State v. Crawley*, 90 N.J. 241 [1982]). Police are no longer able to routinely eject homeless persons from transportation

respond to the scene at the request of the merchant and attempt to move Slice. A well-meaning passerby observes the police action midstream, at the point where the officers have their nightsticks drawn and are commanding Slice to move. Slice refuses, and the officers drag him to one side. Several days later, a letter to the editor appears in the local paper criticizing police abuse of authority: "Why were the police harassing a poor helpless, homeless man?" Unknown to the good citizen, Slice had just taken a swing at the police officer and threatened to kill him. Slice has a long criminal record and is a well-known local menace. Clearly, the officer was responding in an appropriate fashion, but a lack of under-

"Few police officers can escape being sympathetic to the plight of the homeless."

facilities and, unfortunately, many of these persons are involved in criminal activity. Assault, robbery and prostitution are common, along with petty offenses such as drinking in public, panhandling and disorderly conduct. Because of the stresses of their life style and their alcohol-related or psychiatric problems, the homeless fight among themselves and at times harass the travelling public.

In addition, the presence of the homeless — of people languishing in dehumanizing and dehumanizing conditions — leads to a perception that law and order have broken down. This apparent decay of social structure is especially inviting to a deviant fringe that victimizes the homeless and others.

These conditions are difficult for the police who are charged with maintaining order in these facilities. The police officers who patrol transportation centers fulfill a crucial role in the maintenance of public safety within the "community" of the transportation center. They aid travellers, seek to provide a deterrent to crime and intervene in crisis situations. The homeless, however, pose a challenge that is uniquely frustrating. Few police officers can escape being sympathetic to the plight of the homeless, but their morale diminishes when the people they seek to aid repeatedly refuse assistance, when the human service system is unresponsive, and when the stress of the situation goes unabated. Even the most dedicated officers can feel ineffectual and become discouraged in the face of such odds.

Morale is further eroded by a lack of public understanding. Consider this episode with "Slice," a long-term resident of an urban transportation facility. Slice is lying in an alcoholic stupor in a storefront, obstructing access to its entrance. Police

standing of the dynamics of homelessness in transportation centers led the passerby to assume that an unfortunate person was being harassed.

If we are to become better able to address the problem of homelessness in transportation facilities, we must recognize this important distinction between the homeless who congregate there and the homeless population in general. Confusing the two populations, human service programs geared to the general homeless population have often failed when applied to those residing in transportation centers. Traditionally it has been held that shelter and housing opportunities are the remedy to the homeless problem. The homeless in transportation facilities, however, are particularly resistant to such service. Even when they do utilize genuine shelters, the result is less than satisfactory. Shelters do not meet the needs of all the transportation center's population. The more adaptable — or well — among the group go to the shelter and accept the "treatment" regimen. The more severely disaffiliated either leave the shelter by choice or are evicted when they violate shelter rules. In both cases, they return to the transportation center, often bringing new acquaintances back with them. This demonstrates the need to design and implement population-specific human services which gear their service package to the target population.

This does not mean to imply that no municipalities have tried to address the problem. Many transportation agencies have embraced outreach efforts as a means of moving the homeless from transportation centers to available services. Outreach efforts may be as simple as providing police officers with a list of referrals and guidelines for response to the homeless, or full-

scale, sophisticated outreach teams composed of police, civilians or a combination of the two. Outreach teams would encourage the homeless to voluntarily seek shelter or related services.

Common psychiatric and medical problems of the homeless often limit the effectiveness of such efforts, however. Without the special training needed to cope with these problems, an important ingredient is missing — a fully developed linkage to a comprehensive range of human services. Most essential are ties with community medical and mental health agencies. No program to aid the homeless will be truly effective without access to the services these agencies provide.

The development and deployment of medical-psychiatric assessment teams would be one way of forging this link. These teams could bring assessment and treatment to the facility, enabling professional monitoring and intervention to reach chronically homeless persons who would otherwise be unwilling to be seen and treated. Composed of health professionals such as nurse practitioners and psychiatric residents, the teams could monitor individuals who refuse treatment and involuntarily commit those individuals who are immediate risks to themselves and others. By bringing treatment and assessment capabilities to the transportation center, these teams could help to reduce the resistance many homeless people have toward using more traditional medical and psychiatric services. Not only could the teams benefit the homeless, but they might potentially reduce the pressures placed on police agencies and other emergency services.

As with many of the nation's pressing social problems, the police are in the front lines of the battle against the inhumanity and cruelty engendered when people must seek shelter in our nation's transportation centers. As the Ford Foundation pointed out in 1970: "We leave to the police many of society's problems, whether or not they are equipped to handle them. We have neither articulated a precise role for them in combatting crime, nor structured their broader role in the community. Nevertheless, whenever the lid blows, we call the police." Nowhere is this more true than in the problem of homeless persons congregating in transportation centers.

It must be remembered that homelessness is not a problem, *per se*; rather it is a symptom of a complex web of social ills. Also, regardless of whether the police are the appropriate government agency for addressing the problem, they will play a key role in its remediation. Acknowledging these factors will help in the development of viable police strategies for coping with the stresses the homeless bring to our nation's transportation facilities.

LEN interview: Richard Dotson

Continued from Page 11

with them and then went out to the church that morning and talked to them some more about the march. We had agreed upon how things were going to take place, and I told them there would be no problem. We would see that they were able to demonstrate under their constitutional rights.

LEN: When a white extremist group plans a rally, do you involve the minority community in the discussions that take place beforehand?

DOTSON: We have meetings with all the different groups. In this particular instance, we met with three of the ministers who were basically in charge of the demonstration with the minority community, then we met with a couple Klan leaders to see what their intentions were and if they were going to file for a permit what was going to happen. What in reality happened last Saturday, at the time that the minority group was forming up at the church to come downtown and demonstrate in front of the courthouse, the Klan group was meeting at the Southwest Government Center, which is outside the city limits in the county. They did not request another permit to be in the same area as the minority group. If they had, then we would have dealt with that and probably would've set up a demonstration area for them to voice their feelings from.

LEN: Who is responsible for keeping tabs on groups like the Klan?

DOTSON: Usually the only time we get into discussions with the Klan leaders is when they start talking to the press that they want to have some kind of a demonstration, and then at that point in time we will contact them and find out just what their plans are. Truthfully, none of the groups that we deal with here have tried to pull something off, so to speak, behind our backs. Because after all, all the groups, whether they represent a small or large number of people, are concerned about their safety and realize that we have a responsibility in that area also.

LEN: How much cooperation is needed between your department and outside agencies to keep watch over extremist groups?

DOTSON: Well, of course, because of court decisions you cannot maintain files or do anything of that nature, so it's more or less keeping in contact with them and them advising us of what's going on that might be of concern to the police department.

Upward mobility

LEN: You have a new career development plan in place. How did that come to pass?

DOTSON: One of the concerns that was espoused by some of the minority officers is that the promotions were coming fairly quick and they wanted to get more experience. So we've taken a lieutenant who used to be a teacher and she is assigned the responsibility for

"We try to increase expertise and training, and that in turn makes better commanding officers."

career development within the department. We started an administrative planning unit, which works directly with this office, meaning my assistant chiefs and myself. The unit has a major who's in charge of it, who's also responsible for accreditation, and then we assign one or two lieutenants to the unit for a six-month period. This gives them an opportunity to work on policy and on budget, and it gives them an opportunity to look at the overall functioning of the department, instead of just at a particular unit that they might be assigned to. And of course, this type of training helps them in their career and it also helps them with promotions. We also use a number of specialized schools, not only those that are offered by the Department of Training, which is an arm of the state government, but also by the various other institutions that I mentioned. For instance, we'll send officers in Internal Affairs to a two-week course at the Southern Police Institute. We'll send commanding officers to the 12-week course, and also I have a policy here that any time you're promoted to sergeant, you must agree to go in the long-term Southern Police Institute program when we can schedule you in. This way we keep trying to give them more of a total picture of what's going on. We try to increase their level of expertise and training, and that in turn makes them better commanding officers.

LEN: Are career-development programs offered to personnel at all ranks, or is it more selective?

DOTSON: It goes all the way down. The specialized schools go all the

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Criminal Justice Library

We read and review:

Judge doffs his robe and comes out swinging

Escape of the Guilty.
By Ralph Adam Fine.
New York, N.Y.: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1986.

By Kenneth Bovaaso
Omaha Police Division

Are our courts teaching criminals how to get away with crime? The author, a trial court judge in Milwaukee, thinks so.

Judge Fine has written a fascinating book that argues against the flagrant abuses that exist in our criminal justice system. He attacks the misuse and overreliance on plea bargaining, the fallacy of the exclusionary rule, the shackling effects of the insanity defense, and the breeding ground for crime that the juvenile justice system has become.

A substantial part of the book is devoted to plea bargaining and its negative effects on the criminal justice system. Fine

argues, rather persuasively, that plea bargaining should be abolished so that legitimacy can be returned to the system.

The author maintains that rarely is guilt or innocence at issue in a plea bargain, but only expediency. It is a question of what is expedient for the defense attorney, the prosecutor and the judge, never a question of what is right, or a question of consideration for the victim.

Fine, however, does the unthinkable: He actually discusses the effects of plea bargaining on the victims of crime. It is all but unheard of in legal arguments.

The book is well written. In fact, it is so descriptive that the reader is gripped with visions of prosecutors and defense attorneys resembling so many Monte Halls as they scurry about trying to get the defendant to select "certain number one, two or three" for the big deal of the day. The system he describes is

out of control. Too often, Fine maintains, the prosecutors give away the farm.

Federal Judge Herbert Stern best captures the flavor of Judge Fine's arguments in his remarks comparing plea bargaining to a "fish market that ought to be hosed down."

Judge Fine argues that plea bargaining is "so obviously immoral, so obviously unfair, and so obviously unjust that expediency is the only excuse contemporary defenders have for it."

The author also uses forceful arguments in his condemnation of how judges are too quick to side with the defendant in an exclusionary rule argument, and how the Miranda decision is a good example of lawmaking by judges.

Some may find Judge Fine's detailed description of the events leading up to plea bargaining, the exclusionary rule, the insanity

defense and juvenile a hit too detailed, but this book was written for a broad audience, and many will find the history fascinating.

We are not dealing with a wide-eyed rehabilitator here. Judge Fine is a firm believer in James Q. Wilson's "certainty of punishment" theory, and he argues persuasively in support of it.

This is an important book, and one bound to be controversial. It is unusual for an insider to criticize the system, but Judge

Fine is concerned that the criminal justice system is failing to do its job. He wants to restore honesty and justice in the system. He has an uphill battle ahead of him — a battle that he should not have to fight alone. His recent appearance on "60 Minutes" should win him many supporters.

Judge Fine's "Escape of the Guilty" should be required reading for all law students, so that the term "legal ethics" will no longer be viewed by the public as an oxymoron.

An updated look at CJ research sources

Criminal Justice Research Sources, 2nd Ed.
By Robert O'Block.
Cincinnati, Ohio: Anderson Publishing Co., 1986.
183 pp.

By David L. Rathbone
Court Administrator
Eastern Judicial Circuit
Savannah, Ga.

author states that the book was "written with the objective of compiling into one easy-to-use source a comprehensive collection of materials that can be of assistance to criminal justice students when gathering information for reports, term papers and research projects."

In updating his research handbook, the author has greatly expanded his material for the second edition. The sequence of topics discussed in this valuable source book commences with a discussion on the "Source of Books," including information on card catalogs, call numbers, books in print, interlibrary loans, reserve books, book reviews and microforms. Additional topics in the second edition include: Federal agencies; statistical data; the National Criminal Justice Reference Service; collecting original data; the research process; the research paper, and grants and publishing opportunities.

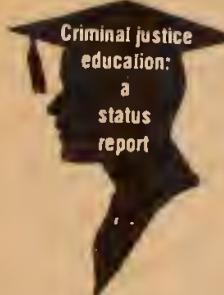
O'Block's book will serve as an excellent resource tool not only for the criminal justice student, but for the professional as well, inasmuch as criminal justice practitioners also have a demonstrable need for a resource book of this type. These professionals, in many instances, also need guidance in obtaining information from within the criminal justice system.

Unfortunately, the criminal justice system has not always been influenced by the results of careful and systematic research. In fact, it might be said that the development of research in the criminal justice field is still at a comparatively early stage.

Certainly students need to master two basic competencies in research: to understand and evaluate the research of others, and to plan and conduct their own research with a minimum of assistance. It is toward the latter goal that Robert O'Block has directed his book "Criminal Justice Research Sources." The

CJ publishers: all's well

Criminal justice education may not be the runaway growth industry it was during the heyday of the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP), but that doesn't mean it's not



money into LEEP that started a lot of programs," said Simon. "Every school got into the act because of the money that was available."

While many thought the programs would go "downhill" once the LEEP effort ended, Simon said, Anderson is doing more publishing than ever.

Claire Verduin, the criminal justice editor for Brooks/Cole Publishing, agrees with Simon's assessment. "We've heard somewhere that other publishers are getting out of criminal justice, but we're very happy with what our books are doing. In fact, we are increasing what we offer."

Brooks/Cole, which publishes criminal justice texts exclusively for the college market, publishes between 3 and 12 titles a year.

Lexington Books in Massachusetts publishes just two titles a year, one on criminal investigation and the other on police and society. But according to Sonja Lundgren of that company, the company does quite a robust business selling the investigations text — which is required reading for many police promotional exams — almost exclusively to police practitioners.

"I would say they are very good, solid books, and they're not even that recent," Lundgren said.

While Brooks/Cole's books are primarily written by academics, Anderson's stable of writers may also include practi-

good business anymore. Just ask a publisher who handles books on criminal justice subjects.

"There is certainly a great deal more interest by the various professional associations around like the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS)," notes William L. Simon, criminal justice director for Anderson Publishing, one of the largest publishing houses in the field. "I think the programs are stronger today than when they were supposedly in their prime."

Simon estimated that there are currently some 200,000 students in the criminal justice field, along with some 14,000 professors teaching in areas that come under the criminal justice heading.

"It was the Justice Department who was putting a lot of

tioners. "The first thing you want is to get an author who knows his subject well. Practitioner or academic — it's better if they're both," said Simon.

Anderson publishes what are considered core textbooks that cover those classes basic to a criminal justice program. Those books would include an introductory text on law enforcement, police supervision, patrol or police ethics. Currently the hot topics for manuscripts are criminalistics, patrol, stress management and investigation, Simon noted.

According to Verduin, Brooks/Cole does not currently have very many new texts on law enforcement, although Verduin said she is currently looking for an introductory book on law enforcement. The best-sellers from the Brooks/Cole catalog right now deal with prisoner rehabilitation and criminal justice policy.

But how is one to decide what's hot and what's not? For Verduin, it's simply a matter of constantly keeping one's ear to the tracks, listening for tipoffs. One proven approach to identifying popular or pressing topics involves regular attendance at professional association conferences, such as the ones held for ACJS and the American Society of Criminology.

"You can find out what some of the hot topics are from looking at the convention program," Verduin notes. "And then, of course, I talk to academics all the time."

Students are, of necessity, decision makers. In the daily course of their academic pursuits, they are faced with the task of making decisions about how to plan learning experiences, how to organize their educational process and a multitude of other matters.

Unlike unskilled workers who are told what to do and how to do it, students must be able to plan for themselves. But how are students to know what is the right answer in a particular situation? Although there are other sources of knowledge, such as experience, authority and tradition, it is research knowledge that provides the criminal justice student with one of the most valuable decision-making tools available to them. Students can turn to this source for reliable information and suggestions to be used in a decision-making situation. This fund of research knowledge can be made available to the student to reduce frustration, make them more efficient and make them more complete in their educations.

Unfortunately, the criminal justice system has not always been influenced by the results of careful and systematic research. In fact, it might be said that the development of research in the criminal justice field is still at a comparatively early stage.

Certainly students need to master two basic competencies in research: to understand and evaluate the research of others, and to plan and conduct their own research with a minimum of assistance. It is toward the latter goal that Robert O'Block has directed his book "Criminal Justice Research Sources." The

Several cautions should be noted regarding O'Block's book. First, some of the material, especially information dealing with journals and addresses, is rapidly outdated and may not be accurate. Second, the listings of journals and sources for various topics are not as comprehensive as claimed. Notwithstanding these two minor complaints, however, this book is an excellent resource for locating information related to the criminal justice field. As such, the book is strongly recommended for the student and the professional alike.

Jobs

Chief of Police, Oak Park, Ill., a suburban community of 55,000 on the western boundary of Chicago, is seeking a proven professional to run a police department of 176 personnel and a budget of \$7.5 million.

The position requires an individual with strong leadership and motivational skills, who is results-oriented and has an open and participative management style. Personnel development, operations and systems experience are important, as is the ability to relate positively with a multi-cultural/racial population. Applicants must have law-enforcement experience at the administrative or management level, and at least a bachelor's degree (master's degree preferred). The position, appointed by the village manager, offers a great

challenge and outstanding opportunity for advancement in police administration. Salary range is \$40,000 to \$55,000, with excellent fringe benefits.

To apply, send resume to: Village Manager, 1 Village Hall Plaza, Oak Park, IL 60302. Deadline is March 1, 1987. An equal opportunity employer.

State Trooper. The Michigan State Police is accepting applications for the position of State Trooper I. Applicants must be U.S. citizens and Michigan residents for one year prior to taking the written exam. Applicants must also possess a valid Michigan driver's license and be of good moral character (no felony convictions).

Other qualifications include: age between 21 and 36; height

proportionate to weight; vision 20/50 correctable to 20/20; possess high school diploma or the equivalent.

All applicants must take a comprehensive written exam and six-event agility test. Other testing includes a physical exam and oral interview.

Starting salary is \$9.58 per hour, increasing to \$12.17 per hour after one year. Benefits include life, health, dental and optical insurance; 13 days paid vacation; 11 paid holidays; overtime pay for court time and holidays; uniforms furnished by department.

For more details, contact: Special Programs Section Office, Michigan State Police, 714 South Harrison Road, East Lansing, MI 48823.

Police Officers. The Largo, Fla., Police Department is accepting applications on a continuous basis. The 105-member police department serves a Gulf Coast community of approximately 65,000 residents.

Applicants must be U.S. citizens of good moral character with no felony convictions involving moral turpitude. In addition, applicants must be at least 19 years old, in excellent health, with weight proportionate to height and vision not worse than 20/50 uncorrected, correctable to 20/20. Must undergo screening process that includes successful completion of written exam, strength and endurance test, polygraph exam and oral review board.

have at least 45 college credit hours (60 hours as of Oct. 1, 1987).

Pre-employment screening includes written exam, physical agility test, psychological evaluation, oral interview and extensive background investigation.

Starting salary is \$18,012 per year, plus educational incentive pay and excellent fringe benefits.

For more information, write or call: David L. Deskins, Professional Standards Officer, Largo Police Department, 100 E. Bay Drive, Largo, FL 33540. (813) 586-2666.

sick leave, group medical and dental insurance, life insurance, Florida State Retirement System. Permanent shifts; career service protection under state law.

To apply, send resume or contact: Personnel Iotake, Sarasota County Sheriff's Department, P.O. Box 4115, Sarasota, FL 33578. Telephone: (813) 366-9350. An affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

Police Identification Supervisor. The Tucson, Ariz., Police Department is seeking an experienced identification specialist.

The position requires an individual with considerable experience in all phases of photography, latent print examination, fingerprinting, and the collection, processing and preservation of physical evidence. Supervisory/management experience and training are essential, as is fingerprint technology certification from an approved/recognized agency.

Salary range for the position is \$24,180 to \$30,900.

For more information or an application, call Raul Navarro or Irene Wong at (602) 791-4241. Deadline is March 6, 1987.

Make Law Enforcement News your source for job information.

College requirements for cops largely on hold

Continued from Page 7
make minority recruitment difficult. To that end, a number of police departments have shied away from requiring college as an entrance standard, preferring instead to offer a variety of educational incentives to officers once they are on the job.

Recruitment Not the Issue

But Chief McNamara suggests that the minority-recruitment argument may be a red herring. He concedes that requiring a bachelor's degree might pose problems, junior and community colleges that offer two-year degrees provide fertile ground for minority recruitment.

Gerald W. Lynch, the president of John Jay College of Criminal Justice, agrees that the recruitment question may be a smoke-screen. "By 1984," said Lynch, an outspoken advocate of college for police officers, "70 percent of blacks and 83 percent of whites under age 24 had graduate from high school. Further, more than half of recent high school graduates go on to college. The

number of black students enrolled in college programs has risen 118 percent since 1970."

One department that held on to its college requirement while working under a minority hiring consent decree is the Nassau County, N.Y. Police Department.

In 1977, the U.S. Department of Justice took the Nassau County department to court over its hiring practices. According to Assistant Chief Edward Proctor, the Justice Department charged that a disproportionate number of male whites were being hired for entry-level police jobs. At that time, the department required 64 college credits for entry.

"As a result of the consent decree, it was agreed that the Nassau County Police could retain a requirement of 32 college credits," Proctor said. "If a person does not have 32 college credits by the time that person is called for appointment, that person stays on the eligible list and has the opportunity to acquire the required credits."

LEN interview: Richard Dotson

Continued from Page 12

way down to patrolman and detective, and it goes all the way up to top management. For instance, my operations commander, who holds the rank of lieutenant colonel, will go this month to a Secret Service dignitary protection school for additional training. We have a number of national figures and some international figures who come into Louisville during the year, and we work very closely on some of those with the Secret Service, and others we handle ourselves. In fact, we have a dignitary protection unit which has a number of officers assigned to it, and they get advanced training too. So the training is there for members of the department, and we try to see that they get as much of it as our budget will allow.

The big picture

LEN: You deal with the mayor and city council through a director of public safety. Has that helped or hindered your own managerial style?

DOTSON: Under the previous administration, I dealt with the director of safety, but if I felt a need to go to the mayor or his executive assistant, which is like a city manager, I could. Under the present policy, the director of safety requires that I go through him. I think that somewhat stymies different things I'm doing, but of course that is an administration decision and I have to work in those constraints.

LEN: In fact, you're the only Louisville police chief in recent memory to outlast a mayor. How has that continuity helped law enforcement in the city?

DOTSON: The problem you run into with any four-year job is the first year you learn it, if you haven't had exposure to the area before, you do your job the next two and then the fourth year you're looking for a new position. In this particular case I can look at

longer ranging programs and goals that I want to attain, and it works much better if you have that continuity in a police chief, who can look long-range at plans instead of basically just looking at 'em during the time he's there. In essence, a lot of times it means that all you do is turn around and start up the wheel again. But you don't need to re-invent the wheel; you need to improve on it.

LEN: Do you have what amounts to life tenure as police chief?

DOTSON: In essence, yes, unless I'm removed for cause. Each year a citizens committee set up with staggered terms reviews my performance. They in turn make a recommendation to the director of safety, who forwards it to the mayor. Let's say they recommend that I be kept, and the mayor says no, then the mayor has to produce in writing the reasons why, and at that time it goes public and I'm entitled to retain counsel. So as long as you keep your nose straight, so to speak, and do your job, it's a lifetime appointment.

LEN: What sort of effect does your tenure have on municipal government generally?

DOTSON: That's kind of hard to say. I'm sure that most elected officials prefer to appoint their own chief of police, because they feel the individual will be more loyal. But by the same token, the time of the police chief being a political animal is dwindling; now you have to have a professional administrator. When you're looking at a \$30-million budget, that's not a small amount of money to administer. So I think you've got to look at it from the standpoint that it is a professional area, it's an area that concerns all of government, there's no area of city government that this agency doesn't touch in some way, and it's the one agency of all of government that's out there visible to the public, representing government all the time.

CHIEF OF POLICE CITY OF PAMPA, TEXAS

Directs and manages the overall operations of a Police Department for City of 23,000, with a total of 26 sworn officers, 10 support staff, a 1986-87 Budget of approximately \$1,150,000. The department is currently in the process of accreditation, has an active Quality Circles Program, Crime Prevention Unit, and is involved in the Community Awareness and Emergency Response Program.

Requires a degree in Business Administration, Public Administration, Criminal Justice or related field, preferably combined with a Master's Degree in Public Administration. Primary consideration will be given at the rank of Lieutenant or above. Must have proven track record in establishing cooperative relationships with the community and with private and public agencies, developing and implementing innovative law enforcement programs, organizational management and staff development.

Salary range: \$34,500 - \$42,000 plus comprehensive benefits. Application deadline is April 15, 1987. Submit resume to: Bob Hart, City Manager, P.O. Box 2499, Pampa, Texas 79065.

Upcoming Events

APRIL

15-16. **Watercraft Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio.

16-17. **Investigative Technology.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$350.

20-21. **Corporate Aircraft Security.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$350.

20-23. **Assessor Training.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Chicago.

20-24. **Stress Management for Law Enforcement Officers.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex.

21. **Report Writing.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio.

21-22. **Practical Robbery Seminar.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Fee: \$150.

21-23. **Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Dearborn, Mich. Fee: \$450.

21-24. **Practical Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.

22-23. **Physical Security: Hotels, Motels & Offices.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$350.

22-May 1. **The Law Enforcement Executive Program.** Co-sponsored by the University of Colorado at Denver, the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Colorado Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Copper Mountain, Colo. Fee: \$1,500.

23-24. **Employee Lawuits.** Presented by the Police Foundation's Police Liability Assistance Network. To be held in Houston. Fee: \$300.

23-26. **Quarterly Meeting of the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies Inc.** To be held in Palm Beach, Fla.

24-26. **Workshop for Recently Appointed Chiefs: Part I.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Antonio, Tex.

27-28. **Legal Issues for Corrections Personnel.** Presented by Pennsylvania State University. To be held in State College, Pa. Fee: \$175.

27-29. **DWI Standardized Field Sobriety Testing.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$200.

27-29. **Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Clearwater, Fla. Fee: \$450.

27-29. **Police Records Management.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Orlando, Fla.

27-29. **Street Survival II.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Kent, Ohio. Fee: \$110 (all three days); \$75 (first two days only); \$50 (third day only).

27-May 1. **Advanced Drug Enforcement Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.

27-May 8. **At-Scene Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.

27-May 8. **Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.

27-May 20. **School of Police Supervision.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Richardson, Tex. Fee: \$500 plus \$75 for books.

28. **Tactical Vehicle Stops.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio.

28-30. **Executive & Dignitary Protection.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Phoenix.

MAY

4-5. **Policewomen Today: Problems, Alternatives and the Future.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice. To be held in New York. Fee: \$150.

4-6. **Street Survival II.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Minneapolis.

Fee: \$110 (all three days); \$75 (first two days only); \$50 (third day only).

4-6. **Video Uses in Law Enforcement.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Denver.

4-8. **Field Training Officer Program.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$400.

4-8. **Selective Traffic Drug Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$350.

4-8. **Crime Scene Technology.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio.

4-8. **Basic Hostage Negotiation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

4-15. **68th POLEX Program.** Presented by the Police Executive Development Institute, Pennsylvania State University. To be held in State College, Pa. Fee: \$695.

6-8. **Police Media Relations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

11-13. **Automated Manpower Allocation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

11-14. **Advanced Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio.

11-15. **Advanced Managerial Strategies for Law Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.

11-15. **Comprehensive Police Fleet Management.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.

11-22. **Technical Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.

11-22. **Crime Prevention Technology & Programming.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$550.

11-22. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.

11-22. **U.S. Armed Forces Traffic Management/Accident Prevention.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.

12. **Tactical Vehicle Stop.** Presented by the

Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio.

12-14. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing and Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Cincinnati. Fee: \$450.

13-14. **Medical-Legal Forensic Symposium.** Co-sponsored by the University of Illinois Police Training Institute and the College of Medicine at Urbana-Champaign. To be held in Champaign, Ill. Fee: \$130.

13-15. **Developing Policies, Procedures and Rules.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C.

13-15. **Administering a Small Law Enforcement Agency.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Chicago.

14. **Surveillance.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio.

17-23. **Providing Protective Services.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Winchester, Va. Fee: \$2,300.

18-20. **Professional Polygraph Seminar.** Presented by The National Training Center of Polygraph Science. To be held in New York. Fee: \$125.

18-20. **Introductory Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

18-20. **The Reid Technique of Interview & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Lakewood, Colo. Fee: \$450.

18-22. **Police Training Officer Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

18-22. **Police Administration & Management Seminar Series.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. Includes: Introduction to Management & Supervision; Personnel Recruitment, Selection & Promotion; Costing Police Services & Budget Preparation; Legal Liabilities Update for Supervisors; Employee Discipline, Grievances & Labor Relations. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Fee: \$60 for each day, or discounted rate of \$275 for all five days.

18-22. **Field Training Officer Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$300.

Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

18-22. **Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$450.

18-29. **7th Advanced Administrative Officers Course.** Presented by the Southern Police Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$500.

19-20. **Methods of Interview & Interrogation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Fee: \$150.

19-21. **Sects, Cults & Deviant Movements.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.

19-21. **The Public Safety Concept for Administrators.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C.

20-21. **Psychological Screening for Law Enforcement Personnel.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$250.

20-22. **International Conference on Corrections & Law Enforcement Training.** Co-sponsored by the University of Miami School of Continuing Studies and the Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice. To be held in Miami. Fee: \$295.

20-22. **Elder Abuse: Identification, Intervention & Prevention.** Presented by the Training Resource Center Project, Eastern Kentucky University. To be held in Richmond, Ky.

21. **Surveillance.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio.

26-29. **Vehicle Dynamics.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$350.

26-29. **Microcomputer Programming with a Data Base Management System.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.

20. **Recognizing Suicide Danger Signs.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio.

27-29. **Street Survival II.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Rochester, N.Y. Fee: \$110 (all three days); \$75 (first two days only); \$50 (third day only).

27-28. **Investigative Technology.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in New York. Fee: \$350.

27-20. **Administration, Management & Supervision of a Field Training Officer Program.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.

28-29. **Arrest Procedures.** Presented by the Police Foundation's Police Liability Assistance Network. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$300.

Accrediting CJ programs a victim of bad timing

Continued from Page 6
of programs and I think that's important in any professional, academic program," said Felkenes, a former president of ACJS.

Some Interest Lingers

According to Webb, while there is a renewed interest in accreditation, it is hard to gauge how active and pervasive that interest is. Webb said he plans to organize a roundtable discussion on the issue at the next ACJS meeting in March.

"I think the timing was bad," he said. "LEEP was done, LEAA was done. A lot things just kind of led to a lack of interest in education."

Directory of Training Sources

Broward County Criminal Justice Institute, Broward Community College, 3501 S.W. Davie Road, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33314 (305) 475-6790.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 368-3308.

Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, 4242B Chain Bridge Road, Fairfax, VA 22030. (703) 352-4225.

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1600

Criminal Justice & Public Safety Training Center, 3055 Brighton-Henrietta Town Line Road, Rochester, NY 14623-2790. (716) 427-7710.

Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, Attn: Ms. Jeanne L. Klein, 2025 Arlington Avenue, Toledo, OH 43609. (419) 382-5665.

Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Building, 3601 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, CA 90007.

Eastern Kentucky University, Training Resource Center, 105 Stratton Building, Richmond, KY 40475. (606) 622-1155.

Essex Institute of Public Service, 601 Broad Street, SE, Gainesville, GA 30501 (404) 535-8104

Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Organized Crime Institute, P.O. Box 1489, Tallahassee, FL 32302. (904) 488-1340.

Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. (301) 948-0922; (800) 638-4085.

International Association for Hospital Security, P.O. Box 637, Lombard, IL 60148. (312) 953-0900.

Kent State Police Training Academy, Stockdale Safety Building, Kent, OH 44242. (216) 672-3070.

Milwaukee Area Technical College, 1015 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53203.

Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, P.O. Box 999, Darien, CT 06820. (203) 655-2906.

National Alliance for Safe Schools, 501 North Interregional, Austin, TX 78702. (512) 396-8686.

National College of Juvenile Justice, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507. (702) 784-6012.

National Conference on Missing & Exploited Children, Attn: Timothy J.

DaRosa, Conference Manager, 201 East Adams Street, Suite 300, Springfield, IL 62701.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

National Intelligence Academy, Attn: David D. Barrett, 1300 Northwest 62nd Street, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33309 Telephone: (305) 776-5500.

National Police Institute, 405 Humphreys Building, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO 64093-5119.

National Training Center of Polygraph Science, 200 West 57th Street, Suite 1400, New York, NY 10019. (212) 755-5241

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 01763

Pennsylvania State University, S159 Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802

Police Executive Development Institute (POLEX), The Pennsylvania State University, S159 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. (814) 863-0262

Police Foundation, Police Liability Assistance Network, Attn: Sheila Bodner, 1001 22nd Street N.W., Washington, DC 20037. (202) 833-1460.

Police Training Institute, University of Illinois, 409 East Chalmers, Rm. 209, Chicago, IL 60611. (312) 933-2370.

Champaign, IL 61820

Police Training Programs Inc., P.O. Box 3532, Executive Park Tower, Albany, NY 12203. (518) 456-5121

John E. Reid & Associates, 250 South Wacker Drive, Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (312) 876-1600.

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128 (24-hour desk).

Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Box 2290, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Southern Michigan Law Enforcement Training Center, Jackson Community College, 2111 Elmwood Road, Jackson, MI 49201. (517) 787-0800, ext 165

Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ms. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6561

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. (214) 690-2370.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204

University of Colorado at Denver, Law Enforcement Executive Program, Attn: George Hagevik, Program Director, 1100 14th Street, Campus Box 133, Denver CO 80202. (303) 556-4840.

University of Miami, School of Continuing Studies, P.O. Box 248005, Coral Gables, FL 33124. (305) 284-4000.

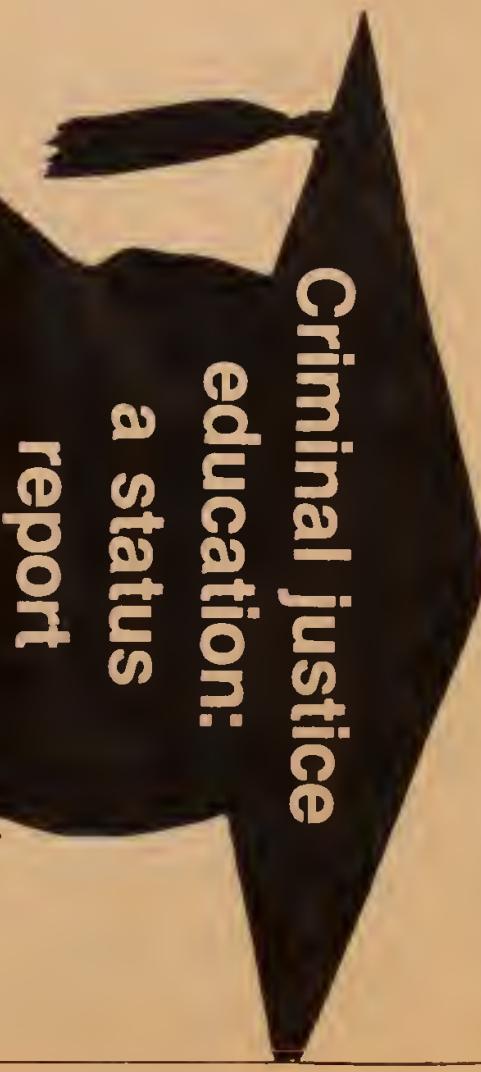
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Criminal justice education: a status report

LEN takes a long,
hard look at
accreditation of
criminal justice
programs and
educational entry
requirements for
police.

See pages 1, 6, 13

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